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INHIBITING A PERNICIOUS PRACTICE

EVERY unprejudiced person, having more than a passing interest in the political government of California, must have expressed mental disapprobation of retiring Governor Gillett's course in appointing, at the twelfth hour, certain public servants, whose term of office, if the policy of non-interference by the incoming administration prevailed, would be co-etaneous with the new regime, while such officials, at heart, were at variance with the controlling governmental forces. No matter how excellent the individual appointee the practice is a reprehensible one and ought to be discouraged.

We agree with Governor Johnson that such a course is detrimental to public service. Moreover, it is beneath the dignity of the office of governor to adopt petty expedients to retain certain favorites on the state payroll, no matter how able or worthy of indorsement they may be. The incoming administration should be entirely untrammelled, and to saddle a new executive with holdovers in important branches of the state government, not in sympathy with the new policies, is both unfair and unwise. It is to be hoped the legislature will act upon the governor's suggestion, contained in his recent message to the senate, and hasten to enact into law a provision making future exhibitions of the kind impossible.

Considering that the inhibition, as Governor Johnson advises, will be operative first upon himself, there can be no adverse criticism uttered because of this excellent executive message. It is aimed at constructive legislation, in the best interests of the commonwealth, and as such deserves to be warmly commended. So far as The Graphic is concerned, every official act of Governor Johnson that appeals to us as wise and beneficent will be given unstinted support. We want to see his administration successful, and if he is to be fairly judged, then all the appointive officials that come into close contact with the people, or with the

state institutions, should receive inspiration from the executive and through him be amenable to the public. This is only just and equitable.

THREE TENSES OF SUFFRAGE

THEY who argue against equal suffrage on the ground that voting is not a right, do they accept the anarchistic philosophy of Peter Kropotkin, Michael Bakunin, Gorky, Proudhon, Tucker, and Emma Goldman, who hold that voting is an impertinence and an imposition by the majority upon the minority? There is just one other guess on the contention that voting is not a right, and that is that voting is a privilege. This is Emperor William's view—and Senator Root's. The German kaiser, holding his authority directly from God Almighty, in the fullness of his heart, doth graciously grant and permit his humble subjects the great boon and privilege of expressing their preference for this or that legislative measure by balloting. When the women of the anti-suffrage society declare that voting is not a right, are they endorsing Emma Goldman or Emperor William? They owe it to themselves and the public to make a clear statement on this question and to say frankly whether they speak for that philosophy which in this country is publically espoused by Emma Goldman, or on behalf of the "me und Gott" theory.

There is a vast difference in the two positions. One is the Old Testament and the other is the New Testament. Back of Emperor William stands Moses and the whole institution of divine prerogative and human slavery, not to mention Senator Root and the Interests. Root has said frankly that voting is a privilege, granted by plutocracy to the plain people. Under this theory the entire legislative function becomes negligible, and the women who want to vote should humbly petition the private interests and special privileges of this country which Senator Root so ably represents. Back of Emma Goldman (as the high priestess of that cult in America) is the entire life and teaching of Jesus Christ and of every other savior and sage the world has ever heard of, barring Moses and his eye for an eye doctrine. Behind Proudhon, Bakunin, Tucker and Gorky, are the lives and writings of such men as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Thoreau, Herbert Spencer, Tolstoy, and before them Plato. All of these taught that violence and fraud were wrong, unscientific, ill-advised, and therefore it follows that the majority should not coerce the minority. On that ground it is held that voting, as we know it and practice it, is not a right, but a coercive wrong.

Is that the position which the women of the anti-suffrage society take? Very well, even at that they are wrong, and Emma Goldman is wrong, because they carry to an extreme absurdity that ideal upon which the dogma of human divinity rests. For voting is a necessity of population. If the army and police were to be wiped out of existence tomorrow, still the need for the ballot box would remain. Public expression can be registered in no other way. Were the whole scheme of government by private greed overturned and the Golden Rule laid on the table of daily life, still it would be necessary for people to act in concert. Were that happy time arrived in social relations when production were carried on for common welfare instead of for private profit, still would it be necessary for the people to vote in order to express their views upon questions of current policy.

But, all this is either the future or the past. The German Kaiser is a "dead one" and his representatives in America are astute theoretical contortionists who dare not frankly avow their personal faith that the plain people exist for the sole purpose of being exploited by the clever and cunning minority. Imperialism is dead, though it

does stalk about a good deal and flaunt its charnel ceremonies in the faces of the living. As for Emma Goldman, she is 500 years too soon. She is 2,000 years nearer the mark than was the despised and hunted Jewish outcast of Galilee, but she is still only a dreamer of dreams. Midway between the past and the future stands the republic of the United States of America, which was founded upon the dogma of human rights. The Declaration of Independence enunciates human rights, and the constitution of the nation was constructed to protect and maintain these human rights.

In theory (though, of course, not in practice) the entire government exists for the sole purpose of safeguarding these human rights. Every law and lawbook and all the vast sea of glittering legal platitudes and principles are about these human rights. Under this bill of rights the ballot cannot be withheld from women without denying the whole doctrine upon which all the institutions of the government rest. Women may not ask to vote. Once they did not, and in those days every woman had a home. Now we have millions of women without homes. Our institutions have made bread-winners out of women. They demand the ballot. To deny them is to stultify every boasted principle upon which this government rests.

CANAL FORTIFICATION VENALITY

PRESIDENT TAFT says it will not cost \$50,000,000, but only \$12,000,000 to fortify the Panama canal. That is a trifling sum for Uncle Sam, of course, "hardly more than 2 per cent of the cost of the canal," says Mr. Taft. But if one-half of that sum were to be spent in providing useful work for the unemployed this winter, or in actually locating slum families on small homesteads, where they could readily become self-supporting, or in any one of fifty possible avenues that would without charity decently clothe and feed a million people now on the verge of starvation in this nation, the integrity of the republic would be far safer than mounted cannon can ever make it. Mr. Taft fears a foe from without, but is deaf, dumb and blind, to the canker of wrong, injustice and cruelty that is gnawing at the heart of the nation.

Six million dollars spent on national good roads every year would be a magnificent investment for Uncle Sam, but \$12,000,000 to fortify the canal is just that much human blood and toil cast in the sea. Unless the foreign foe appear before the fortifications are completed, they will have to be entirely remodeled to be efficacious against the new death-producing devices invented by that time. Flying ships have demonstrated their readiness to wreck any known fortifications above or below the surface. President Taft's proposal to squander \$12,000,000 on Panama canal fortifications is either foolish or venal. One-tenth of the amount would establish a fleet of airships that would fully protect the canal from all possible invasion. Of course this Panama canal fortification pother is a circus measure pure and simple. When it was first sprung in a yellow newspaper Mr. Taft was lukewarm and non-committal. The yellow news service was not indorsing the Taft policies and administration. Now it is different. The yellow news bureau favors Taft and Taft makes an active campaign in behalf of the fortification measure in requital.

Despite the cowardly fear that obsesses so many of our statesmen and soldiers, America is yet a brave and virile nation, which the combined forces of all the world powers would not dare attack at home. Moreover, as Dr. Jordan points out, the money powers of the world do not want war and will not permit war, but they do want war preparedness. The steel industry and the war munition contractors are prepared

to spend, and do spend, perhaps a million dollars a year among the different nations to keep alive the war talk, so that the governments can gain the assent of at least part of the population to vote billions of dollars for ammunition and battleships that become obsolete before they are finished.

All this war and fortification talk is a huge graft. To fortify the Panama canal means nothing more than to swell the already overglutted coffers of the fortification contractors. One-tenth of the sum turned over to the postal department would enable Hitchcock to continue his largesses to the carrying companies and big contractors without discharging 636 employees and doubling their work on the remaining \$90-a-month clerks. Half the amount spent in encouraging inventive geniuses and preventing their new devices from being hidden and suppressed by invested capital would be of more service to the nation than a billion dollars spent in boyish, theatrical forts and war munitions.

WHEN THE "NATION" IS PROSPEROUS

ORDINARILY, the bureau of statistics is contented to issue its annual prosperity figures without editorial comment, but the 1910 importations of "diamonds and other precious stones, laces, art works, wines, tobacco and other articles of this character," were so gratifyingly large that the bureau ebulliently remarks, "the year must have been a prosperous one in the United States." Evidently, it was. National prosperity is a beautiful thing—for the prosperous. So far as the people know, or care, these "diamonds and other precious stones" so liberally imported in 1910, may have been imported by John D. alone. The "laces, art works and wines" may have been imported by J. Pierpont alone. It really makes no difference to a great many people whether Rockefeller and Morgan imported all these luxuries for their own private palaces, or whether they were imported by a thousand different dwellers in palaces. The nation is just about as prosperous in either event.

But why should the nation be prosperous when its citizenry is struggling to feed and clothe themselves? It might be argued that the nation is not prosperous so long as only ten per cent of its ninety million inhabitants have homes of their own, but that would force the discussion into the meaning of the word "nation." Many people would argue that the word nation refers to the rulers and the aristocracy of a land, to those who have plenty; and there is good historical basis for such a rendering. Just the plain people are not considered a nation; they are merely one of a nation's many attributes, like the land, the climate, and the annual rainfall. The nation is at Washington, Wall street, La Salle street, and a few other important centers. If these centers of prosperity import much wine and tobacco or laces and art work, the nation is prosperous, and if the importations are few, the nation is not prosperous. It is a simple test.

But why should the nation be prosperous? Here is a question that would greatly puzzle the proverbial Man from Mars. Of the eighty millions who daily complain of the high cost of living and hourly struggle to meet the next installment on the diamond ring bought last year, or would buy if the initial payment could be spared, the Man from Mars would inquire, "Why do you permit the nation to be prosperous while you are in want?" The only possible answer could be, "Well, it reads well in the newspaper headlines." The Man from Mars would respond, "But your first duty is to feed, clothe and send to school your children instead of putting them to work in the mills and mines to buy diamonds and laces for the nation."

Then the eighty millions of plain people would rise up in their wrath and smite the Man from Mars, speaking in this wise: "We know what we want, don't we? If we choose to sweat and toil and sell our maidens and our children so that the rich can import precious stones and wines, what business is that of yours? You go back to your own planet and straighten out those canals so our astronomers can draw better maps of them for the Sunday papers. We want a 'prosperous nation,' and so long as we are willing to pay for it, no meddling stellar dweller has any right to

ask what that price is. 'National prosperity' is food enough for us. In winter, when it is cold, if we can see the picture of a Washington society leader wearing a \$100,000 eider-down opera cloak, that will keep us and our children sufficiently warm without any interference from you socialist agitators." And the Man from Mars would be silenced.

ANALYZING A PHILANTHROPIST

TO QUOTE Philanthropist Hearst: "The slum is the inevitable product of human greed unrestrained by law." There speaks the master who would give freedom (?) to the people instead of letting them be free. Men who have followed the Hearst career know him to be an accomplished and dangerous type of that class of men who are the most subtle foes to human freedom. Mr. Hearst and his kind care nothing about the common welfare. They have absolutely no concern for freedom, happiness, peace, comfort, health for anyone but themselves. Their whole concern in public life is to pose as benefactors and donors of those things which they lose no opportunity to take and withhold from the people. Their whole scheme of life is to impose their benefactions upon the people. A hundred times in his career has Mr. Hearst had the opportunity of aiding the cause of freedom, and as many times he has turned down the opportunity because there was "nothing in it" for him. From Judge Maguire in California, years ago, to Mayor Gaynor in New York, last year, Mr. Hearst has fought and often defeated every genuine radical Democrat who would not "make terms with him," who would not lend himself or his offices to further his personal aspiration for the presidential nomination.

Repeating the last three words of the Hearst platitude noted, "Unrestrained by law" means worse than nothing in this connection, and well Mr. Hearst knows it. He is a keen, intellectual, far-seeing, but entirely self-seeking individual. Many men in public life believe the platitudes they utter; they know no better. It is not so with Hearst. Well enough he knows that land monopoly makes slums. At one time, when he thought he could use the Henry George economists of this state to feed his personal ends, his newspaper in San Francisco told the truth about slums, explained how they were caused by land monopoly, and boldly told how they could be cured by breaking that monopoly with a tax on the unearned increment.

People who have no irons in the fire for themselves, but really care to effect the abolition of poverty used to fancy that Mr. Hearst was on their side, and they gloried in such an intelligent and powerful champion of the human cause. They soon learned their mistake. If poverty could be abolished tomorrow by the raising of Mr. Hearst's thumb, that thumb would remain down. To abolish poverty would be to spoil his peculiar and especial life work of protecting the people and giving them his guiding counsel. If the people were not in misery, Hearst couldn't be good (?) to them and help them. Hearst and his class will fight to the last ditch to maintain that condition of human slavery which is the direct result of land monopoly and which inevitably produces slums. In the case of most of the others of Hearst's class, they uphold land monopoly because they fancy their own interests lie that way. With Hearst it is different. He knows better. Although most of the revenues of the vast Hearst estate come directly from land monopoly, Mr. Hearst cares little for that!

It is well that the public should know the Hearst measure. It is not petty. A few millions, more or less, are nothing to Hearst. He is not a miser, not a piler-up of wealth, except incidentally. His ambition lies beyond wealth. He is a big man, but as bloodless and self-seeking as he is intellectually big. His ambition is to go his father, former Senator George Hearst, one better and become President. Make no mistake about that. He is young and can wait. Even patience he can bring to bear. Just now his program for next year is Taft for the Republican nomination and Champ Clark for Democratic leadership. Among those who know what the Hearst indorsement means (and they are not so numerous, of course), his present "mention" of

Champ Clark as the "next available" candidate is the most damaging thing against Clark. Hearst is perhaps the biggest single figure in American life today, whose whole power is retrograde. Necessarily, he wields a great power and it is doubly great and trebly dangerous because it is so subtle and confusing. Here he advocates in all his papers a measure that is really progressive, and right beside it on the same page is his advocacy of the most enslaving concepts and measures.

But if this single sentence, "The slum is the inevitable product of human greed unrestrained by law" be analyzed a little, it will reveal the mechanism of his whole system which, in a word, is: To keep alive such conditions as inevitably must produce slums and then gain merit in the public eye by getting "Hearst laws" passed to "restrain"—virtually to despoil—those whose incomes are derived from renting slum property by forcing them into unprofitable improvements. He knows how to stop the slums forever, and he actually has power enough if he were willing to use it that way, to gain the passage of a few simple laws—or rather to kill a few enslaving laws—that would forever make slums impossible. Slums are not the product of "human greed." They are the product of land monopoly—and Hearst knows it, and knows how to cure it. But that is not the Hearst program.

GRAPHITES

Twenty-nine state legislatures have petitioned congress for a change in the constitution which will require senators to be elected by direct vote of the people. Two more are needed, and then another big reform must be put through. Four times the lower house has adopted a resolution calling for a submission of this question to the states and as many times the senate has refused to concur. It is said now that the senate judiciary committee will recommend the adoption of a joint resolution in this matter. There is no doubt that the house will concur, so there is every prospect that the big reform will be put through before the sixty-second congress adjourns for its summer vacation. "Billy" Lorimer may have the distinction of being the last senator to secure his seat by bare-faced open bribery. When the secret ballot becomes universal, and the senators are elected by popular vote, American elections will be less of a farce than they have been in times gone and going.

"It is a lewd mind that finds the nude unclean" reads an old aphorism that might with advantage be printed on a big card and hung near those classic statues at Harrisburg which are to be draped with marble shields. Or, why wouldn't it serve every truly moral purpose to let the statues go undraped as the artist, George Gray Barnard, made them, and have a placard at a suitable distance warning all pruriently-minded persons not to look any farther in that direction or they will see a human figure without hideous civilized garments to hide its awfulness? When you come to think of it, nature is a scandalously unblushing dame, bringing human beings into the world every day with nothing on 'em. It ought to be made unconstitutional for nature to act that way. Here is another idea: If it is true, as Wilde says in his "Intentions," that nature copies art, why wouldn't it be a good plan to set nature to work copying picture postal cards, theater programs, bill board signs and "sich." The figures in them are all, at least, partly draped. Nature deserves to be taught a wholesome lesson in decorum, and could be if we went at it in the right spirit. While the legislature is in session is a good time to prepare a bill.

Perhaps it is a thankless task to advocate a legislative measure whose enactment would throw out of employment several thousand neatly attired and comely young women, who, by the exercise of their individual political pulls, earn about \$100 a month in copying deeds and mortgages into the big, clumsy canvas-covered blank books in the various county recorders' offices of the state. Nevertheless, it seems to be in keeping with the trend of things, and truth to tell, it is an enormous waste of human labor. All the work of the recorder's office should be done on typewriter, of course. Long hand is obsolete, tiresome, illegible, clumsy, necessitating acres more of space than would be required if the records were done in manifold on thin linen paper by typewriter. By and by, when the necessity for giving jobs to the friends of political henchmen shall be obsolete and Edison's nickel

paper—40,000 pages, 2 inches thick, at a cost of \$1.25—is introduced in the recorder's office, the necessity for a ten-story hall of records will also be obsolete. Assemblyman Randall's bill for safeguarding county records by having them duplicated on typewriter is a step in the right direction, though it doesn't go quite so far as the Edison idea, but—such is the way of our sacred "existing conditions"—his bill, if it becomes a law, will throw out of employment several thousand clerks who now gain their living by the slow, toilsome and antiquated system of copying in long hand all public records.

Fasting as a cure for disease has no disadvantage to anyone but the druggist and the doctor. Every meal missed is so much gain on the side of general health and longevity. Upton Sinclair has been telling all about it in a recent magazine article. It reads well and science and experience alike commend fasting as almost a sure cure for almost any human ill, certainly for about every disease of a zymotic nature. If you are sick, try fasting—a day, a week or a month. But why get sick? Why not stay well? Actually, it is cheaper to be well than it is to be sick. It is all right for the rich to indulge in sickness, but the poor have no right to cuddle themselves in that way, and it is a serious and important fact that the unrich are the least ill. Nearly all the illness in the civilized world is caused by too rich food in too large quantities. Indoor and sedentary habits rob men and women of the physical vigor properly to digest and eliminate the more than enough food they consume. Broadly speaking, there are two big ways in which to remain well and still stay indoors most of the time: Eat less, cut out the sweets and rich foods, and, more important than all, maintain absolute elimination by the simple and inexpensive use of warm water. To fast is to employ an extreme measure, extremely unpleasant for those whose appetites are normal, that is to say, and it is unnecessary except in extreme cases. Of course, the idea of keeping internally clean is a little radical for this age when the drug store is still the most profitable store on the block, but it is an idea that will bear the strictest investigation, and bring the speediest and surest relief from any and all congestions and poisons, and, except in rare cases, it obviates the necessity for fasting.

In his wonderful book, "Captain Jinks," Ernest Crosby misses one point of an otherwise good and valid argument in favor of Inventor Cole's automatic steel and iron soldiers, who, in all circumstances, could be relied upon to "do and die" and never "question why." It is true that nothing is so obedient as steel and iron, and that whole regiments of such automata could be operated efficiently and economically by electrical devices terminating in push buttons in the general's boudoir. Still, it would never do. The author overlooks what is perhaps the chief consideration and most glorious fact of all organized human slaughter. His steel and iron soldiers could not eat. With such soldiers in the field, obedient as they certainly would be, private fortunes could not be piled up on ration contracts. Had such soldiers been employed in the Spanish war our noble beef-packing barons would have been considerably poorer. The demands of civilization are complex. There are many things to be considered in all this theorizing. While automatic soldiers would save a few thousand human lives in case of real war, their use might unsettle business conditions.

In spite of his phlegmatic conservatism, the Dutch burgher often is artless and frank to a degree that would shame the hypocrisy of Teuton and Celt, if they could see it. Thus the Dutchman announces that he is going to establish schools for farmers' daughters, to prevent them from becoming ambitious. When the German or Britisher starts such schools he does it for the sole benefit of the poor. The latter never do anything for themselves. All their lives are passed in toiling for other people. Their self-sacrifice is the marvel of the world. A German or British highwayman will steal your purse, not for his own good—never! he robs you to save your soul from the sin of wealth. But the Dutchman says, "I want your purse," and he takes it. Back of much agitation for industrial training of the masses is the hidden wish to keep the people in their place of subserviency—but the burghers of Holland alone admit it. However, industrial training is all right, for rich or poor, though the rich need it more. In any and all kinds of education lies the only hope that the ideal of democracy has. There never can be a democracy until the people are educated. Perhaps the recognition of that fact in certain imperialistic quarters is the

real reason why the United States still spends millions for battleships against hundreds for school books.

When William Buckland, canon of Christ church, and afterward dean of Westminster, was president of the Geological Society in Great Britain (1824-1840) he made strenuous effort to reconcile geology with Genesis, and did not succeed any too well. The effort was given up, finally, and the Christian world stood divided. The insurgents put their trust in geology and denied Genesis entirely, while the standpatters put their faith in Genesis and denounced geology as the work of the devil. But that attitude could not last. At the Parliament of Religions in Chicago in 1893, the word went out that the scriptures of all peoples are the cryptic statements of the truth about man and his immediate universe. Immediately a third party arose in Christendom, composed of insurgents from both the old parties, and its effort has been and still is to reconcile, not geology with Genesis, but Genesis with geology. Doubtless, the problem would have been solved long ago had it not been for race prejudice. The Caucasian's unconcealed contempt for every civilization, literature, and philosophy but his own has retarded his intellectual growth by centuries and kept all his energies on mechanics and commerce.

That the sun directly affects and governs all life and atmospheric conditions on this planet is one of the basic ideas of the Vedic philosophy, which the same is now endorsed by astronomical science of the twentieth century. This definite modern indorsement of the ancient, it is worth felicitating ourselves upon, is strictly a California achievement. It was Dr. Hale, on Mount Wilson, who was able to prove that sun spots are electric vortices moving over the solar surface much as cyclones move over the surface of the earth, and that these electrical solar disturbances are reflected in electrical atmospheric disturbances on the earth. Tentatively, the psychiatric sciences already admit that there is much sympathy between mental and emotional states and atmospheric conditions, a fact which everybody has always known, by the way. So, then, we may soon come to learn, what the ancients knew, that sun spots cause emotional depressions and exaltations, that even thought and mental processes are controlled, in the mass, by conditions obtaining on the sun. This, indeed, is only the beginning of modern knowledge, as true scientists themselves are wont to admit. By and by the whole art of astrology, which now science scorns and derides as impossible charlatanry, will be established on proved scientific steps. For, of course, if the sun affects the earth and its atmosphere and the atmosphere affects the emotions, thoughts and lives of earth's inhabitants, so do the other planets affect these inhabitants. A ray of light from the sun falling on distant Uranus is reflected in the earth's atmosphere. Astrology will be science one day, but until it is, it were safer by far to place little reliance upon the guesses of the professional astrologers who get their living on the credulity of the people. Sincere astrologers themselves, who may be able to find other ways of making a living, will further the human cause best and most by aiding to place their art on the scientific basis.

GRAPHICALITIES

Until further orders from the Grand Exalted Creator of the Ananias Club, the password will be "A-deliberate-and-outrageous-falsehood." This places on the retired list both "short and ugly" and "unqualified falsehood." It is hoped, brethren, that the new member (Congressman Butler Ames) will remain faithful to his obligation and be in every way a true and worthy brother.

When the late Colonel Roosevelt made his new nationalism speech he said this country must give "an equal opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all its citizens." Saying which he plagiarized the exact words of Thomas Paine, whom Roosevelt had denounced as a "filthy little atheist."

Assemblyman Beckett's bill to provide for giving tramps and unemployed men work on public highways is at least a step in the right direction. Such a bill is of far more actual importance than 90 per cent of the measures with which this legislature undoubtedly will encumber the statute books.

If the new lense for the big telescope on Mount Wilson will bring the moon within forty-five miles of the earth, the aeroplane men can be depended upon to cover that distance in half an hour.

New Books Reviewed

"There is only one subject worth writing about—or one object worth living for," says a "gawky" young person named Ann, whose "Annals" are set forth by Kate Trimble Sharber. The match making instinct was strong indeed in this "peculiar child," and whenever the possibility of a love affair was suggested, Miss Ann immediately hastened to "wipe the dust off her diary with her petticoat," sharpened her pencil—and missed nothing. Hence, "The Annals of Ann" are not about Ann, but concern as many as ten matches, in the striking of which she had participated. Cousin Eunice and the clever young editor, Rufe Clayborne; Bertha and her "commercial traveler;" Ann Lisbeth, the pretty foreigner, and Dr. Gordon; Professor and Mrs. Young; Julius Young, the artist, and Marcella; Mr. Macdonald, the serious-minded, and Cicely Reeves, the flippant coquette; Mr. White and Miss Wilburn, the interesting governess; Mr. St. John and Jean's Aunt Merle, the magazine writer; Mr. Gayle, who, according to Rufe, should have been called "Old Zephyr;" and Miss Claxton, the "knocker," whose ambition was to know "what's to be known about primitive man," because "he's the only man I ever cared a copper cent about;" Dr. Bynum, the matter-of-fact man, and Irene Campbell, the soulful searcher after esoteric knowledge and an affinity of Gerald Fairfax—mostly clever bohemians, artistic folk with fads and fancies—besides, Aunt Laura, in search of a husband and desperate, and poor Brother Sheffield and even negro Mammy Lou and Bill Williams, Dilsey's beau. And "how old is Ann?" Well, guess, if you can—her entries in her diary will scarcely aid in the solution of this old and vexed problem. Judging from her pert, lively view of living, and her witty sallies, Ann must have been born to the vaudeville stage with the plaudits of an amusement-thirsty audience ever in mind. Typical of the jests is "his name is Dr. Bynum and he's as handsome as Apollo and a bacteriologist, which is worse than a prohibitionist, for while the last-named won't let you drink whisky in peace, the other won't let you drink water in peace." Ann is even a little naughty in spots. Judging from the depths of her thought and the grammatical quality of her witticisms this sophisticated young woman appears exceedingly youthful and verdant. But for a lazy, sultry afternoon at lake or beach, Ann's nonsense will be just right—frothy and frisky. ("The Annals of Ann." By Kate Trimble Sharber. Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

Magazines for February

In McClure's for February is begun a new series of detective stories, featuring "The Case of William J. Burns." The first of the series is of particular interest to local readers, since it concerns the confession of Abe Ruef of San Francisco graft fame. Dana Catlin is the author of the articles. A special story in the issue is Rex Beach's "Captain Innocencio," being the story of a primitive romance. Sue Ainslie Clark and Edith Wyatt contribute another of their papers on working women, dealing this month with "The Women Laundry Workers in New York." Of entertaining merit is Ellen Velvin's narrative on "Critical Moments With Wild Animals." Other worth-while articles include "The Case of the Reporter," by Hugo Munsterberg; "The Mormon Revival of Polygamy," by Burton J. Hendrick, and stories featured are "The Rug of Her Fathers," by Lucille Baldwin Van Slyke; "Trixie," by Frances A. Ludwig; "The Adventures of Miss Gregory," by Percival Gibbon, and Mrs. Humphry Ward's serial, "The Case of Richard Meynell."

In the February issue of the Pacific Monthly, John Kenneth Turner's article on "Diaz, Statesman?" is given first place. The story is strongly censorious of the Mexican president's dictatorial administration. Another contribution of more than passing interest to the people of the west is John E. Lathrop's "The West and the National Capital." William Winter, famed as a dramatic critic, writes the second of his articles on "The Newspaper and the Theater." "The Confessions of an Itinerant Phrenologist" is by "Alexander Craig." Other contributions include "Land-Looking in British Columbia," by William Davenport Hulbert; "The Narrative of a Shanghaied Whaleman," by Henry A. Clock; "Hunting the Wild Boar," by Stewart Edward White; "How to Read the Gospels and in What is Their Essence," by Count Leo Tolstoy; "Lincoln—Man and American," by Stephen S. Wise, and short stories by Ernestine Winchell, Maryel Vance Abbott and Elliot Kays Stone.

First place in Scribner's for February is given a pictorial article written by Walter Prichard Eaton and illustrated by Walter King Stone. Price Collier contributes to the issue "The Gateway to India," being the second of his series on "The West in the East From an American Point of View." "Conquering the Sierras," from the pen of Benjamin Brook, is an interesting descriptive bit. "The Teaching Art" is by the late John La Farge, while other special articles of readable worth are "Women and Wealth," by J. Laurence Laughlin; "The Arctic Prairies," by Ernest Thompson Seton, and the "German Railway Policy." Stories include "The Prince," by Donald Hamilton Haines; "The Westerner," by Dorothy Canfield, and "Fanchot," a heart interest little tale by Fannie Heaslip Lea.



Second State University a Mistake



ONE hesitates to discourage any plan or project that seems to promise additional advantage to the southern part of the state, and yet if the best interests of the entire commonwealth and of all of the people are likely to be jeopardized by a too selfish insistence on a popular, but sectional measure, it is the duty of an unbiased mind to deal frankly and fairly with the issue. For fear of doing injustice to home interests, yet not unmindful of the larger duty owing the state, The Graphic has been reluctant to express itself on the subject of establishing a second state university in Southern California until the question had been thoroughly examined and the good and bad features duly passed in review.

After making this critical survey, the conclusion reached precludes indorsement of the project, it being the conviction of the writer that the attempt to establish a second state university will cost much more than the benefits could possibly confer, even were the taxpayers able to afford the experiment. That it is an experiment and to our mind a doubtful one, is a firm belief. A state university cannot spring full-fledged into operation. It takes years of growth and millions of money, unfortunately, to establish an educational center of the first class, and anything less than that is not wanted. Better, by far, one state university of high grade than a good one crippled by the creation of another of mediocre standing.

From the viewpoint of the taxpayer the cost of attempting to establish a second state university is prohibitive. Let us suppose that 5,000 young men and young women are asking for a higher institution of learning in Southern California, to be maintained by the state at \$400 per capita per annum. This would mean an added expense of \$2,000,000 a year or an increase of 30 per cent in the state expenses. But before these 5,000 youths and maidens can enter this new state university at least as much again must be set aside to provide the housing accommodation and other equipment that are essential for a university. If the state's income was not limited, if it had millions at its disposal and no other interests would suffer by reason of this diversion of funds, the experiment might be justified.

More Pressing Needs of State

But the opposite is true. We need many things other than a second state university, and of fully as great importance. We need hospitals, asylums, reform schools, outdoor prison-farms, rather than high-walled penitentiaries, enlarged normal schools for the proper training of teachers, technical schools for the artisan, and scientific schools that will give useful and practical education to hungry minds. These requisites are for the benefit of the many, not the few. It is a comparatively small percentage of the population that is able to take advantage of a university course, and for all such one higher state institution of learning suffices. If the taxpayer is willing to increase his burden, the funds so raised should be distributed in the manner suggested, rather than in duplicating a university that can easily accommodate a largely increased attendance if sufficient appropriation is forthcoming.

One great state university is possible in California, and by wise and judicious management we are approaching that desired standard. Not yet have we attained to the eminence won by Michigan University or the University of Wisconsin, for example, but with liberal treatment from the legislature and no discouraging diversions, such as proposed in the south, the institution at Berkeley will be second to none west of the Alleghenies in scholarship and standards. In no other state in the union are there dual state universities. In Indiana, De Pauw is subsidized by the state, which leads to much controversial bickering at every session of the legislature, but in no sense can it be considered a second state university any more than Stanford can be so regarded, although it is true the latter receives no state support except exemption from taxes. The unwisdom of attempting to divide the prestige naturally accruing to one well-established, handsomely supported, state university has long been recognized. Let us abide by rational precedent.

Here in the south we have a number of colleges, privately supported, that ably supply the need for that higher education sought by the average youth or young woman who wants more than a high school education can give. What folly to ignore their good work and practically put them out of commission, which the attempt to establish a second state university would tend

to do! These private colleges are a necessity since the state can no more afford to do all the college work within its borders than it can undertake to look after all the charitable work. Its efforts must be supplemented by private institutions. There are upward of seven colleges in Southern California, caring for several thousand students, whose good work relieves the state of more than a million dollars of expense annually. Every friend of the small college will deprecate this proposal to handicap its efforts by establishing a state-endowed institution in Southern California. We might call it a university, but a larger college is all it could be for decades to come.

Advantage of One State University

Dealing wholly with the state university and disregarding entirely the noble work of Stanford, which opens its doors to so many students from the south, at a comparatively small expense, let us review its advantages. Situated in about the center of the state, the first cost of reaching it is a small item to one able to contemplate a four years' course. The expense of maintenance at Berkeley is no greater for the student from the south than it would be for him at Los Angeles, assuming that he was a non-resident. Complaint is made that the buildings and classes are overcrowded. Why? Because the state funds appropriated have been insufficient to provide for the growing needs of the commonwealth. Instead of still further crippling the institution at Berkeley by appropriating a large sum to "start" a second university, is it not a far more sensible plan to give liberal support to the one now so well established, so worthy of generous treatment, which can take care of a thousand or even two thousand more students if the funds necessary are forthcoming. In only one respect is the southern part of the state inequitably treated. Of the sixteen appointed regents, only two are from this side of the Tehachapi: Judge J. W. McKinley of Los Angeles and former Senator Thomas R. Bard of Hueneme. Considering the large percentage of students from the south, the amount of taxes we pay for the support of the university, and our greatly increased population, a larger proportion of regents from this section is imperative.

Argument has been made that universities in the east are not more than one hundred miles apart. Well, what of it? Compare the population around New York and Philadelphia with our own, in point of numbers, and the force of the statement is dissipated. But in any event, many of the eastern institutions referred to are colleges, privately supported, rather than universities, and it is of such vigorous educational centers that Southern California will have in good season, if the present struggling colleges are given a fair chance. They should not be discouraged in the manner contemplated, nor should it be forgotten that all offer a certain number of free scholarships.

In her normal schools, California has a fine educational system established that deserves fostering. A second university would necessarily cripple the usefulness of the normal schools by diminishing the maintenance appropriations. Fresno is clamoring for a normal school, and is really entitled to one; it is of more importance to that section of the state than a second university here. Common schools, high schools and normal schools are a necessity—a second state university could not be regarded as other than a great luxury. For the legislator from San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Riverside, Redlands and points contiguous, who votes for a second state university, he is likely to find that by so doing he has delimited the funds needed for the proper maintenance and improvement of the local normal school, asylum, hospital or other state institution in his district. Let us take good care of the institutions already provided and demanding proper support before going after a luxury that is not really needed. The state should build and maintain a girls' training school before it is asked to consider a second state university. The wants of the present state institutions, due to the heavy demands upon them, are many. One has only to study the many new bills introduced in the legislature to be convinced of this fact.

What Los Angeles Can Get

It is a good axiom that if we cannot get what we like, let us like what we can get. Los Angeles could hardly do better than make vigorous efforts to have its state normal school enlarged and developed into a teachers' college of national fame—one of four such institutions in the coun-

try. Such a college would give us far more prestige than a mediocre university, and would prove much more useful. To press the university project will only result in stirring up bad blood, arousing the old antipathy between the north and the south, and prejudicing our chances for a better normal school. Far better to raise the standard of the latter, to train our boys and girls to useful and practical professions rather than to attempt to provide a limited few with a higher education that is not really desired by the state.

Finally, let us remember that we now have in Los Angeles many of the allied branches of a university course, which are available to all special students. No better medical school exists in the state, the same is true of law, of dentistry and of pharmacy. No young man or young woman is compelled to go north for any of these studies. The writer takes a deep interest in Southern California, and is ever ready to work for its advancement. In deprecating the attempt to establish a second state university, he is impelled by the highest motive, the good of the majority. That it is a mistake to divert the interest now centered at Berkeley and ably supplemented by the private educational work carried out at Stanford amounts to a conviction. Let us not commit an act of folly for a fancied benefit that would yield only mediocre returns.

S. T. C.

FROM THE GOLDEN GATE

THESE are anxious days for San Francisco, waiting to hear the word from Washington which will make or break not a few fortunes. Although the adverse verdict of the committee on industrial arts and expositions had been anticipated by everyone familiar with its membership and the inside of the struggle, its announcement caused an undeniably depressing effect throughout the city. People had been led to believe that New Orleans was no longer in the race and had based their expectations accordingly. However, San Franciscans do not stay depressed long, and when the situation was explained and the order came from the leaders in Washington to bombard President Taft with telegrams, everybody perked up and got busy. Some of us may be skeptical of the effect of turning an avalanche of telegrams upon the White House, but at least it could do no harm except to encourage profane language among the operators and clerks in the executive offices, and it served to relieve the tension here.

* * *

It is no use disguising the fact that the loss of the exposition would be a serious blow to a great many people in San Francisco who have been building on it for the last year. It would, of course, be heresy to say that San Francisco is not at present riding on the top wave of prosperity, but at the same time it is undeniable that there is a reaction from the intense activity of the reconstruction period. In some respects the business center of the city has been overbuilt, and with the keen competition in certain lines of retail business not a few merchants have been finding it difficult to meet the heavy rents that have prevailed since the fire. With such, the prospect of the fair has been a source of comfort and courage. More than one landlord has undertaken to make an appreciable reduction in rents if the exposition prize should be captured by New Orleans.

* * *

Although the aviation meeting has been hampered by the rains, the promoters are well satisfied with the results. A second fine Saturday and Sunday brought the balance to the right side of the ledger, and both from a spectacular standpoint and from new and important achievements in the progress of aviation, the meeting has been a distinct success. The comment of the average San Franciscan, however, is that the day of aviation meetings is almost done. After he has once seen both a monoplane and a biplane, his curiosity is appeased, and his interest will wait until it is reasonably safe to use one himself for commercial or sporting purposes.

* * *

Versatile Dick Ferris has been making things lively around the St. Francis Hotel and furnishing copy to the newspaper reporters. He is promoting a Panama-Pacific Exposition automobile road race for Washington's birthday, but just as a side diversion, and to keep the newspapers interested in the road race and Dick Ferris, he is

projecting a scheme to form a new republic in Baja California, quite confident that he can make the necessary negotiations with President Diaz. It is not surprising to learn that Ferris, throughout his many years of theatrical management and enterprise, never found it necessary to employ a press agent.

* * *

Charles K. Field succeeds the late Charles S. Aiken as editor of the Sunset Magazine, and is receiving the congratulations of the Bohemian Club, where he is very popular, and to whose jinks, high and low, he has frequently been a valued contributor. Mrs. Lillian Ferguson, a talented writer, takes Field's place as assistant editor. A new member of the regular staff is Miss Frances Groff, the accomplished daughter of Judge and Mrs. Lewis A. Groff of Los Angeles.

* * *

Certain of Governor Johnson's removals and appointments have caused not only heartburnings but general indignation. His ousting of Judge Slack from the board of university regents is set down as a contemptible demonstration of petty personal vengeance. There was no doubt whatever of Judge Slack's devotion to the best interests of the university or of the great service that his long experience on the board was to the state. But Judge Slack had been a fearless critic of the extra-legal methods of the Spreckels prosecution, and his removal was demanded by the same hand which made possible Hiram Johnson's eight months' campaign, and Hiram Johnson has "delivered the goods." The governor's first appointment of importance is the man whom only a few years ago he violently denounced in court as a perjurer and guilty of other shameful crimes. The appointment was made at the personal request of Fremont Older.

* * *

Grove L. Johnson, whose only title to fame now is that he is the father of the governor, evidently has little faith in the permanent progress of the "progressives." Apparently, he is certain that his son is riding for a fall, and that it will not be long before it will be too late to pick up the pieces. This "reactionary" predicts that reaction is inevitable, for his latest sardonic utterance is, "You mark my words, William F. Herrin will be the next United States senator elected from California." This, certainly is "going some," both for "progressives" and "reactionaries."

R. H. C.

San Francisco, January 24, 1911.

Rebuked By New York Democrats

Queer, wasn't it, that the Jefferson Club of Los Angeles, with which the silk stocking democracy is affiliated, should have seen fit to interfere in the New York senatorial election? I am not surprised to find adverse criticism in a New York paper, which declares that such procedure was unwarranted. It appears that the local Jeffersonians not only took exception to the election of a certain candidate, but that also they sent a telegram to Albany, where the New York democracy is in a majority in the legislature of that state, suggesting that the candidate favored by the Los Angelans be given precedence. What would have been the opinion of the home Democrats, if, when the late Stephen M. White was elected to the senate, a protest should have arrived from the Empire state democracy, demanding the selection of a candidate other than White?

Little Boy Soldier

Little boy soldier upon my knee,
Little Knight Errant with eyes that shine,
You're riding forth to your quest so fine,
But, O, Little Soldier,
You're mine, you're mine!

Little Boy Soldier so full of glee,
Little Sir Fearless with locks of gold,
The world to you is but four years old;
Oh, what joy my heart would hold
If it ever could be just four years old!

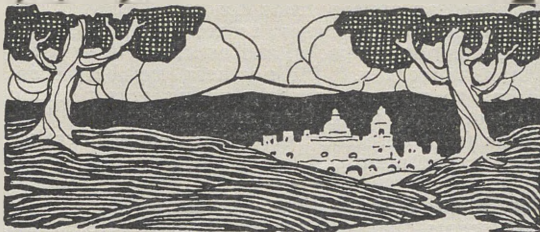
Little Boy Soldier with coral lips,
Little Free Lance without one scar,
Why must I yield thee to things which mar?
Why do the golden sands flow fast?
If childhood could only last and last!

Little Boy Soldier with restless heart,
Little wild bandit with spotless mind,
Surely to thee life will be kind,
But stay a little and rest a while,
For the future stretches for many a mile.

Little Boy Soldier with yielding lips,
Little Saint Faithful with ardent soul,
How swiftly the tide of years will roll!
I stifle the pain and yield thee thine,
But oh! Little Soldier, you're mine, you're mine!

—EVERETT C. MAXWELL.

By the Way



Responsibility of Riches

At the philosophers' table at the club one day this week the topic of discussion turned on nature stories. John Gaffey was primarily to blame. He told a pathetic tale of the responsibility thrust upon a black-and-tan terrier at a mining camp, that fell sole heir to a largesse of bones from the cook's table, more than he could possibly worry. Fearful of losing his riches, the little terrier carefully buried each remaining bone in a separate hole and then retired. But he couldn't sleep. The weight of care was on his canine brow. Three times in the night he uttered cries of distress, and, arising, sought the bone-filled holes, at each of which he sniffed inquiringly, and after satisfying himself that all was safe, returned to his perturbed couch. "It was a striking illustration," observed John, sententiously, "of the truth that 'uneasy lies the head that owns more than one bone.'"

Sagacity of a Hoop Snake

Then the talk drifted, naturally, to snakes, which reminded me of an experience I had in the territory of Dakota, years ago, when I was publishing a nonpareil paper in a small-pica town. Along the Sioux river was a colony of hoop snakes, so tame that the children of the settlers used to wind head and tail together and roll them down hill. It was glorious sport. But their sagacity was what chiefly interested me. A young friend, Ernest Sutton—he is now a well-known manufacturer of Los Angeles—had a hoop snake that used to follow him about like a trained dog, rolling merrily over the prairie as Ernest bowled along on his wheel. One day, going from Sioux Falls to Dell Rapids, a distance of twenty miles, Ernest's front tire had a puncture, placing the wheel out of commission ten miles from either point. What did that hoop snake do? He wiggled over to the collapsed tire, wound his body about the wheel, so that his head and tail made a neat juncture and by his action said as plainly as words could have done, "utilize me as a tire." Ernest was loth to do this at first, but the roads were soft and he weighed in light, so, carefully mounting, he started off and rode all the way to Dell Rapids, without a halt. Beyond a slight bruise the hoop snake was uninjured.

Capturing a Sneak Thief

"That is a most interesting snake story," remarked John Gaffey, "and I haven't a doubt that it is a true one. It recalls an experience a friend of mine had in southeastern Arkansas several years ago. He was staying at a hotel in a strange town, where he was exhibiting trained rattlesnakes. One night a burglar entered the room while he was absent and was rifling his trunk when the larger rattler, a huge fellow, threw his tail around the man's leg, dragged him to the bed and wound enough of his body to the post to hold the robber securely. Then he hung his head out of the window and waved his rattle until the police responded and captured the intruder." As Allan Balch assured me he knew a man who knew the owner of this remarkable snake, I did not like to doubt John's recital.

House Said to Favor San Francisco

That San Francisco is in a fair way to secure the proposed Panama exposition award, in the face of the majority house committee report in favor of New Orleans, is the opinion of one who is high in the councils of the nation in Washington. From this source it is learned in a letter that reached Los Angeles this week that when the prize shall have been landed, the result will have been due mainly to the efforts of Joseph Scott, assisted by Theodore A. Bell. Governor Hiram A. Johnson was supposed to have lined up the insurgent strength in the house, in his recent trip east, but so far as the house committee is concerned, the governor's influence was found to be nil when it came to a vote. The sentiment is largely in San Francisco's favor among a majority of the members of the two houses, but there is a powerful railway influence solid for

New Orleans. It is a safe prediction that in the senate California always had more than an equal break, thanks to the energy of Senator Flint. In the house, however, Julius Kahn and his colleagues from this state have had a hard row to hoe from the first.

Road's Indebtedness to Charley Markham

Tom Graham of the Southern Pacific recalls this good story on his friend, Charley Markham, recently elected president of the Illinois Central railroad: When Markham retired from the vice presidency of the Southern Pacific, his friends in San Francisco gave him a farewell dinner at the Bohemian Club. In responding to the toast, "Our Honored Guest," introduced by the chairman, who among other warm tributes extended had said that the Southern Pacific would ever remain in the debt of the departing official, Charley Markham arose and with one of his whimsical smiles remarked: "I guess that is about so, and I'll explain why. When I first went to work for the road at Deming, N. M., it was as a coal passer. I remember it was the last day of the month, and when the pay car came around I was on hand to draw my \$2.25 due. But my name was not on the list and finding there was no envelope for me, I applied to the agent, A. D. Shepard (later, general freight agent of the Southern Pacific, and at one time stationed in Los Angeles), to know the reason. 'Too bad,' said Shepard, 'I clean forgot to put you on. Just let it go until you quit and I'll add it to your time.' That per diem," observed Markham, with a deepening smile, "has never been paid, so you see our toastmaster is quite right and the road still remains in my debt."

Major Norton's Serious Illness

Friends of Maj. John H. Norton are solicitous for the health of the well-known clubman and retired capitalist, whose illness, it is feared, can have but one termination, since the pioneer citizen is suffering from a hopeless malady, which thus far he has combated with a fortitude that has won for him the high regard of all his associates. That he may yet surmount his enemy is the universal wish.

Jack Jevne Progressing Favorably

It is good news to the many friends of Jack Jevne to learn that the able young manager of the big Jevne stores is progressing favorably toward a complete recovery, following the recent operation for appendicitis. This week his father is wearing his old-time serene look, with a resumption of appetite, as he smilingly tells of his son's convalescence.

Big Promise for the Future

It has been stated this week, in a quarter that should be worthy of credence, that before the end of another year, at least three, and possibly four, more transcontinental railroads will be heading toward Los Angeles. These are the Great Northern, the Western Pacific and the Frisco system with another line, identity not yet divulged. It is predicted that by the time of the opening of the Panama canal we shall have more rail connection to and from the east than all of the other larger communities on the Pacific coast.

Status of Jonathan Club

Much speculative comment has been printed recently concerning the probable fate of the Jonathan Club, which has been alleged to be in serious danger of being ousted from its present home. It has been broadly intimated that the Pacific Electric building having been acquired by the Southern Pacific, the club's present quarters will have to be abandoned to make room for the railroad company's needs. It is idle gossip; for, as I pointed out in this column when it was first reported that Henry E. Huntington had relinquished his hold on his suburban system, the Jonathan Club has still five years more tenure, under lease, of its present quarters at the nominal rental of \$350 a month for its two and one-half floors. For the first five years of its ten-year lease it paid only \$250 a month. That the charge will not be increased, but that the club will be allowed to remain under its present favorable terms at the termination of its lease is a fair assumption. In fact, such already has been the intimation. W. F. Herrin, the Southern Pacific head of the Pacific Electric, and Epes Randolph, who made the trade in the recent change of ownership in that property, are members of the Jonathan Club, and it was Randolph, I believe, who was primarily responsible for the favorable terms that the Jonathan Club enjoys at this time. Walter F. Parker also a Pacific Electric director, is a Jonathan Club man. In spite of this, there is a feeling among a portion of the Jonathan mem-

bership that the club should be looking ahead and planning for permanent club quarters. At the close of what has proved another extremely prosperous year, the club has in its treasury a handsome sum of money, which with other assets places the Jonathans on a stable financial basis. With the California Club owning its own building at Fifth and Hill streets, the Union League Club with a permanent home fast approaching completion, the Sierra Madre Club, less than four years old, thinking seriously of making a similar investment, the University Club fixed for ten years to come, it is only natural that the Jonathan Club should be desirous of having a home of its own.

Ambassador Reid Due Here

Whitelaw Reid, ambassador to the court of St. James, is likely to arrive in Pasadena at an early date, apartments having been reserved for him in that city. Mr. Reid is coming here to rest, and he and his family may remain for several months. Mrs. Reid, it will be recalled, is a daughter and one of the heiresses of the late D. O. Mills, a California pioneer, who, when he died in New York, left a fortune of many millions. Nearly all of the California holdings lie north of the Tehachapi, the Mills estate in lands, banks and other properties in the state aggregating in value ten million dollars. As everybody knows, Ambassador Reid is chief owner of the New York Tribune.

Paul Morton Will be Sadly Missed

In the death of Paul Morton Southern California and Los Angeles have lost one of the most eloquent admirers that ever visited this part of the state. He knew the possibilities of the south far better than many of the old-timers here, and never tired of extolling our prospects. As former vice president of the Santa Fe in charge of the traffic, it was he who entered into the first traffic agreement with rivals, years ago, when our citrus crop was the big stake. Of a generous disposition and with a kindly heart, he took a delight in helping young men find themselves. It is no exaggeration to say there are scores of the latter, in and out of the railway business, who owe a helping hand to the late president of the Equitable Life. It was on his advice that many big loans were placed in this city by his company.

Prominent Los Angelans to Tour Europe

When the big New York liner Cleveland sails from that port January 28 for an eighty-day cruise in the Mediterranean, she will have several Los Angelans on her passenger list, among them Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Holloway. I understand that the Duns will tour the world before returning home, while the Clarks intend to be away four or five months.

Land and Water Carriers

Steamer travel between Los Angeles and San Francisco is increasing, in spite of this being the worst season of the year. I am told that the owners of the Harvard and the Yale, who expected for at least six months to earn not much more than fuel bills, are doing so well that they are thinking seriously of adding to their fleet. Moreover, the port of San Diego is to be included in the schedule. That the rivalry between water and land passenger rates is likely to follow is a prediction freely made. The Southern Pacific is not to be caught napping, however. Already it has instituted a change in its dining car service between here and San Francisco by discarding the former a la carte bill of fare on the Owl and substituting a table d'hôte dinner at \$1, which is proving very popular. Other improvements in the service are promised.

Pacific Mutual's Fine Showing

With an increase of 35 per cent in its cash surplus, and with cash assets more than thirteen per cent greater than the year previous, the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company made a remarkable showing in 1910. President George I. Cochran and his efficient co-workers who are responsible for the continued growth of this home corporation have every reason to be proud of its marked success. Incidentally, the company has proved in times of financial stress to be a powerful factor in the commercial life of the city.

Los Angeles Sways Legislature

From Sacramento a correspondent writes that to this time the present session of the legislature has demonstrated the leadership of Los Angeles in the two houses. Especially in the senate has the delegation from here won an enviable position, Lee C. Gates being generally conceded the

leadership on the Republican side, with Leslie C. Hewitt a strong factor. That Los Angeles county is not modest in its demands is the generally accepted theory, this county already having asked an appropriation for \$150,000, additional, for armory purposes, as well as a big slice for exposition purposes, and another big sum for a state university. The northern members seem willing to give us anything within reason, I am advised, being more than anxious that the delegation from here reciprocate with equal liberality when called upon.

For Straw Vote on Power Question

It seems that we are to have a referendum vote in regard to the publicly owned electric power, in connection with the Owens river aqueduct. Overriding the desire to postpone action until a more propitious time, the radical element in control at the city hall has forced the issue, so that it will be decided, in part at least, at the special charter election, set for March 6. Meyer Lissner, head of the public utilities committee and chairman of the Republican state central committee, wisely sought to postpone action until later, but his advice was ignored. Both Councilman Stewart and Mr. Lissner argued that the straw vote will avail nothing, but the headstrong sex were determined to have their way.

City Club's Timely Discussion

There should be a big attendance at the City Club luncheon at the Westminster today to hear E. F. Scattergood, electrical engineer for the aqueduct power bureau, and John B. Miller, president of the Southern California Edison Company, present their views on the advisability of taking a straw vote at the charter amendment election March 6, on the leasing of the aqueduct power. It is such timely discussions of civic affairs of moment that make the City Club one of the important factors in municipal life.

Mexican Dissensions Practically Abated

Through underground sources former residents of Mexico now in Los Angeles have learned this week that the alleged revolution across the Rio Grande has lost all semblance of a real conflict, until at present the dissensions are practically ended, with the Diaz government little the worse for wear. Private advices report that Ramon Corral, vice president of the republic, is to retire at an early day in favor of Bernardo Reyes. The latter is still in Europe, an exile. At Diaz' death, General Reyes may not be permitted to attain the presidency, that contingency depending largely on certain financial interests in London, New York and Los Angeles.

May Get G. A. R. Convention

Los Angeles is to ask for the national meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1912, and unless all indications are awry this city will be chosen. I hear it has been all but promised to us. Capt. H. Z. Osborne, who has the matter in charge, will go to Sacramento soon in an effort to have the legislature appropriate for the purpose at least \$25,000. As a similar sum was conceded to San Francisco in 1903, when the G. A. R. meeting was to be held there, it is expected this precedent will be followed in our case, Los Angeles having concurred in the former instance. The northerners can hardly do less at this time, at least.

Head of Williams College a Visitor

President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College, has been the recipient of no little social attention in Los Angeles this week. While he came west mainly to visit with his mother, his time has been fully occupied outside. The widow of the former president, a victim of Guiteau's pistol thirty years ago, has been a resident of Pasadena for a long time, where she has a cozy and commodious home. The head of Williams College will be in Southern California for a fortnight or more.

Alleged Seditious Known Here

Denijiro Kotuku, who was executed this week in Tokio, after a conviction on a charge of sedition, it having been alleged that he plotted against the lives of the Emperor of Japan and of certain ten members of the Imperial household, was well known in Los Angeles. A few years ago he was the publisher of a Japanese journal in San Francisco, and repeatedly made trips to this city, always accompanied by his wife, who also was convicted and who met death with her husband. Kotuku tried to establish a Japanese paper here, and I believe he did publish several copies in Los Angeles simultaneously with the San Francisco edition. But the Los Angeles end was not a success, and the publisher presently

gave up the attempt. He left soon after for Japan, and the local Japanese colony lost sight of him until his recent trial and conviction.

Louis Woolwine's Tragic Death

Many and sincere have been the expressions of sympathy that have reached the bereaved parents of young Louis Woolwine, who met a tragic death early last Friday morning on his way home in his automobile from the charity ball at Pasadena. A collision with a Chinaman's truck wagon had fatal results for the banker's son, who only survived the shock of impact forty minutes. His two companions, whom he was escorting home, sustained slight physical injuries, but their mental sufferings were intense when the tragedy was revealed. As announced in The Graphic of last week, that Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Woolwine were to have entertained at their picturesque home on North Broadway at a dinner-dance, ostensibly in honor of a group of young women, but really in celebration of their son's coming of age. To the invited guests the sad news that was unfolded the day of the party was a great shock, since Louis was greatly liked by all. To the sorrowing parents, so cruelly bereaved, The Graphic extends sincerest condolences.

What the Johnson Gift Demonstrates

That generous gift by Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Johnson of \$50,000 to the quarter centennial fund of Occidental College, supplementing other previous donations from the same source, illustrates in a marked manner the contention made in another part of this issue of The Graphic that to attempt to establish a second state university would have a tendency to discourage private contributions to small colleges. With the effort to shift all the burden of higher education on the state privately endowed colleges would inevitably languish and the philanthropy evidenced by the Johnson gift and of similar donations would presently be throttled. The state cannot afford to carry the entire burden of educating its youth, beyond a certain limit, any more than the community can afford to discourage the efforts of citizens to assist in this noble cause.

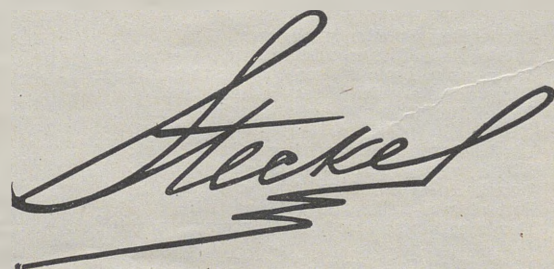
His 'Art is True to Southern California

Again a story is being revived in club and other circles to the effect that Walter F. Parker has been offered a lucrative railway position in New York. It may be true, but if so it is certain that the tender has been declined with thanks. I understand that Judge Lovett would like to have Walter within reach in New York, and he so informed him, it is said. But the latter is too much enamored of Los Angeles to leave. The ex-political boss is at the head of a railway bureau employing a dozen clerks, having in charge the land and tax department of the South Pacific, in which position Parker is responsible for the expenditure of more than a quarter of a million dollars a year in Southern California.

Dr. Cook and Imperial Valley

Reports are that a parcel of land has been purchased in the Imperial Valley on which will be made the permanent home of Dr. Frederick A. Cook. The rumor is that the erratic doctor is anxious to settle in this section. Soon after he returned to civilization from the Arctic region I printed a paragraph to this effect. I understand that he has relatives in the Imperial section, but the lands now owned by him in that region were not purchased in the doctor's name, for various reasons. It is stated that Dr. Cook will be a resident of the valley before the end of the year.

Children's Pictures in Characteristic Attitudes
Carbons, Platinotypes, Etchings
Unquestionable Artistic Endorsements



AWARDED EIGHTEEN MEDALS
Studio and Art Gallery, 336 1/2 So. Broadway
Special Exhibition of Oils Now on View.

BOON FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER

With electricity so economically supplied to the consumers and adapted to so many domestic purposes by the ingenious devices introduced by the Southern California Edison Company, the burden of housekeeping is being materially reduced, and the popularity of this beneficent factor—the electrical current—correspondingly enhanced. Cooking by electricity ten years, or even five years ago, would have been regarded as an impossible undertaking, and yet so rapid has been the progress of utilization of the current that the universality of electrical cooking is today almost an accomplished fact.

It was only a few years ago that the Edison Company undertook the introduction of electric irons. Today the electric iron is the generally accepted utensil, and the fire-heated one the exception. This year will see thousands of old-type flat-irons displaced, and it will practically witness their elimination from all houses which are connected with electric circuits. Slow in the beginning, about a year ago it was found that the electric irons had become so popular that they were selling themselves. They had done more than this, because they had shown the housewives of Southern California that electricity was safe, convenient and reliable for domestic uses. It is estimated that in the neighborhood of 100,000 electric irons are now in use in this region. Each one of them has paved the way for the use of electricity for other domestic purposes.

Invariably the pioneer in its line, the Southern California Edison Company has been the first to make a systematic campaign to introduce electric appliances for cooking. House to house solicitation has been in progress in Los Angeles and the cities and towns on the Edison system for a twelvemonth, and the result of this work has been to bring from fifteen to twenty electrical appliances other than irons into such general use that they can no longer be classed as novelties.

As showing what one cent's worth of electricity will do in the operation of thoroughly tested and approved electrical appliances, a table has been prepared and disseminated among all of the consumers on the Edison system. Of course, these estimates vary a trifle under different local conditions, but if the person operating them does so with care and economy, it will be found that one cent's worth of Edison electricity is effective as follows:

It will make ten cups of coffee in an electric percolator.

It will bring to a boil five quarts of water.

It will operate an electric sewing machine motor six hours.

It will keep an electric heating pad hot for three hours.

It will heat water in an electric shaving mug sufficient for a dozen shaves.

It will operate the beautiful chafing dish long enough to make three welsh rarebits, one after another.

It will run an electric boiler for twelve minutes. It will keep an eight-inch disc stove hot for a quarter of an hour.

It will operate an electric griddle for the same length of time.

It will operate an electric flat iron for fifteen minutes.

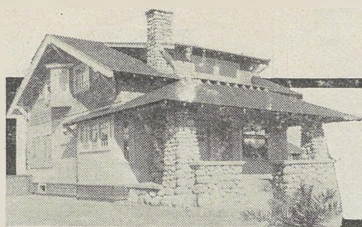
It will operate a luminous electric radiator ten minutes.

It will heat an electric toaster or tea-kettle for fifteen minutes.

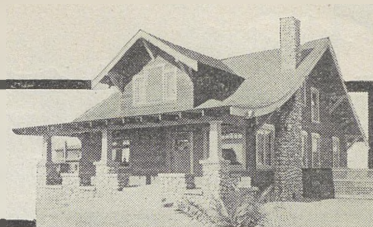
Think of the advantages these modern comforts of civilization afford as compared with the crude methods in use fifty years ago, and with the evening devotions let the relieved housewife breathe a prayer for the applied genius of electricity that has made such a state of affairs possible.

Big Fight on Lemon Duty Likely

Southern California has a prospective tariff war on her hands, those interested in taking the duty off lemons having already begun their campaign. In the current issue of McClure's is an article by Samuel Hopkinson Adams, wherein it is sought to prove that the lemon duties are an unjust burden imposed on a large part of the population of the United States. It will be the privilege of Senator-elect J. D. Works to prove that the present lemon duty is a legitimate tax, in which he will need all the assistance that Representative W. D. Stephens can give. To this time the citrus fruit growers of this section have not taken any active measures to retain the schedule but a call for united action soon will be issued. A son of Elihu Root, senator from New York, is on the other side of the argument involved, and the legal battle impending will be an interesting one. According to Washington advices, the short session of congress will do nothing, leaving the tariff changes to its successor, to convene next December.



Preaching Home-Owning



"To own a home makes a man a better citizen, gives him standing in the community, and establishes a credit."

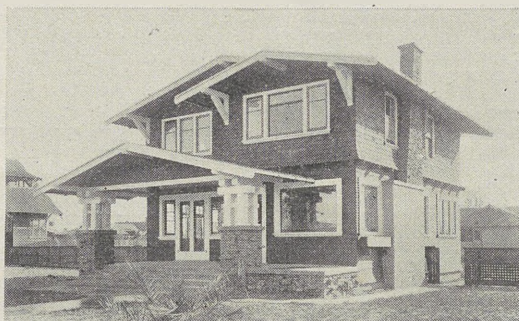
There you have it---

Own a home---

Become a better citizen---

Acquire standing in the community, and---

Establish a credit.



DIGNIFIED AND SUBSTANTIAL

The Los Angeles Investment Company has been preaching the doctrine of home-owning to the people of Southern California through its paper "Homes" for years. It has recently entered the local newspapers with a series of unique advertisements calculated to make those who do not now own a home envy those who do—

And mayhap, to make them purchase one.



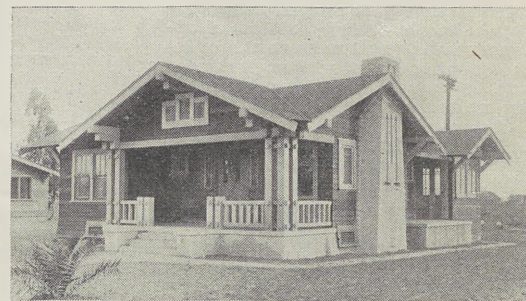
FITTING THE SURROUNDINGS

These advertisements have been put forth in a series of "Home-talks," and have been headed with the most appropriate quotation given above. Each of them has been illustrated with two different homes taken from Derby Park Tract, just placed on the market by this company.

This tract has fifty-nine new, beautiful bungalows, all of them different, set far apart and well

back from the street. They have been priced so that they can be purchased by almost anyone. At last reports, the supply of houses was well on the way toward being exhausted.

This week marked the close of a notable record for the Los Angeles Investment Company. It finished its 1700th home, that being the number built by the company in Los Angeles during the past fifteen years.



DAINTY AND BEAUTIFUL

Seventeen hundred homes is nearly forty miles of street frontage, as this company builds. Ninety per cent, or thirty-six miles of home-owners are paying for their homes on rent-like terms. This plan is cheaper and moreover, easier, because the company pays the taxes, interest and insurance.

Lucky home-owner; no matter how humble his home may be, he is

Prosperous—

He is independent—

Not afraid of business reverses—

Losing his job, or—

Hard times.



Home-Talk No. 1

"To own a home makes a man a better citizen, gives him standing in the community, and establishes a credit."

When you can buy all that for so small a payment as \$200 in cash and the balance like rent, including taxes, interest, and insurance, you are getting way the best of the bargain.

Our homes still become "they have the right stuff in them." By that we mean everything from the bottom layer of foundation built to the chimney cap. There is as much difference between a Los Angeles Investment Company home and the ordinary kind, as there is between a Pullman and a stage coach.

Derby Park Tract has every improvement. It is the latest addition to the College Tract Group. Ten of its fifty-nine homes were sold before they were finished. These are forty-nine beautiful bungalows for you to select from, varying in cost from \$2500 up, including option on and use of adjoining lot.

Take a Grand Avenue West Forty-ninth Street car to Derby Park Tract, or ask us for one of our automobiles. Tract office at Gramercy Place.

Nothing is easier than becoming a home owner. Select your home, hand the agent a ten-dollar bill, and he will hang up a "Sold" sign.

Los Angeles Investment Company
335-337 SOUTH HILL STREET
Main 1248 Phone 60127



ONE OF THE SERIES

Music

By Blanche Rogers Lott

Ellis Club concert Tuesday evening was largely attended in spite of the elements and a counter attraction, and the club upon this occasion gave one of the best concerts in its history. The six numbers that were sung were manly and vigorous in style, the sentimental type of composition having no place upon the program. This latter sort of work it has been said is particularly suited to the Ellis Club, but it was refreshing to hear the members rise to the inspiring climaxes such as are called for in the rendition of "King Olaf's Christmas," in which number they reached heights never before attained by them. Mr. William J. Chick and Mr. Arthur Alexander sang the solos with fine effect. Precision of attack, accent and rhythm were the order of the evening rather than extreme delicacy, although the latter quality was by no means lacking. This good work of the club speaks volumes for the painstaking work of Mr. Poulin, and undoubtedly an attitude of greater receptivity upon the part of the members at rehearsals. Constance Balfour is the possessor of an unusually beautiful voice, the natural power of which is quite as unusual. In addition to this she does many things which are admirable from a vocal and singing standpoint. It is therefore all the more to be regretted that a tendency to force a naturally big voice, caused at times a deviation from pitch. A more glorious use of the pianissimo would greatly enhance the color of this gifted woman's singing. In response to an insistent encore, Mrs. Balfour sang "To a Messenger" by La Farge. Los Angeles musical public may congratulate itself upon the addition to its numbers of Mr. Arthur Alexander, who contributed a beautiful group of songs. Mr. Alexander is the possessor of a tenor voice of velvety sweetness, which he handles with telling artistry. With a manner absolutely devoid of artificiality, he sings in a style that is musicianly and convincing. He played his own accompaniment and if any criticism could be given in this direction, it would be that at times he is inclined to play too loudly. He responded to a double encore. The Krauss String Quartet is constantly improving in its tonal quality and ensemble. It was particularly happy in the andante from op. 44 Mendelssohn, in the Romanza by Chopin, in which Mr. Opid's work was a distinct feature. For an encore it played Schumann's "Traumerei." The quartet of strings and the organ in the hands of Mrs. Chick added much color and beauty to the club numbers. Mrs. M. Hennion Robinson adequately supported the club in her accompaniments, as she always does. H. C. L.

The first public appearance of the Brahms Quintet last Saturday night, before an invited audience, proved it to be a decided acquisition to Los Angeles. The quintet appeared once on the program in Schumann's piano quintet. The aggregation shows careful and thorough rehearsing, the ensemble being excellent. From an interpretative standpoint this number was weak; it lacked the Schumanesque markings and conformed more to the school of Mendelssohn or Gade. In this number the piano should have led, and in the capable hands of Mr. Grunn, who so easily overcame all technical difficulties, the work could have broadened out. The string quartet in G minor by Grieg was given a first-class reading. It had the real Norwegian atmosphere, and with the exception of the Romanza, was given with authority. The ideally beautiful slow movement was taken at too fast a tempo, and consequently lacked feeling, and the contrast was lost. From the tonal side the quartet can be improved by less violoncello and more first violin. Between these two great works of Schumann and Grieg, Mrs. Wylie sang acceptably two songs by Ethelbert Nevin, simple little compositions with trio accompaniment, but it seemed unwise that so beautiful a voice should not

have been heard in songs more in keeping with the other numbers. Next Saturday evening, and at a students' rehearsal at 10:30 in the morning, Tschalkowsky's string quartet in D major and the popular Gade piano trio will be given. These gentlemen are presenting worthy programs in a thoroughly adequate way, and the public should appreciate it by attending the remaining concerts.

Fully seven thousand people heard Tetrassini at her two concerts, and all without doubt are enlisted by this hearing as devoted admirers of the famous diva, and what the name signifies—the greatest coloratura singer of her time, and a most gracious and lovable woman. She sang three times Tuesday evening and responded to encores most affably. It will be recalled that Tosti rewrote the latter part of his well-known "Serenata" for Mme. Tetrassini and this number was used for her first encore. As might be expected, the additions are florid flights built for this singer, and it is hoped no other one will ever try to use them. Mr. Frederick Hastings, who gave an estimable account of himself on these occasions, has improved decidedly since his last visit here, when he assisted Mme. Nordica. He is to be especially commended for giving such satisfactory renditions of beautiful songs. His enunciation is very distinct, but his voice will be capable of a greater variety of color and more pleasing quality by an improved vowelization. Mr. Benoist is one of the first-rank accompanists, which means a lot in these days. Mr. Oesterreicher did some excellent playing on the flute, both in solos and obligato.

Sunday afternoon, at the Unitarian church, Schubert's birthday will be remembered in a concert of his compositions given by Miss Margaret Goetz, assisted by Mrs. W. J. Kirkpatrick, soprano; Mr. George Walcker, bass; Mr. Arthur Alexander, tenor; Mrs. Ada Marsh Chick, Mrs. Gertrude Ross, Mrs. Gladys Downs Creighton, accompanists; Mr. Oskar Seiling, violin, and Mr. Axel Simonson, cello. The program is:

Hymn to Joy (Schiller) Women's Chorus; Der Atlas (Heine), Das Abendroth, Mr. Walcker; The Miller's Flowers (Wilhelm Mueller), Mine, The Young Nun (Craigher), Mrs. Kirkpatrick; Fruelingsstraum (Spring's Dream) (Wilhelm Mueller), Die Nebensonnen (The Mock Suns) (Cycle of Winter Journey), The Post, Miss Goetz; Trio for piano and strings, Opus 99, Andante (Schertz), Mrs. Ross, Messrs. Seiling and Simonson; Das Fischermädchen (Fishermaid) (Bellstab), Nacht und Traume (Night Dreams) (Collin), Die Forelle (The Trout) (Schubert), Lachen und Weinen (Laughing and Weeping) (Ruecker), Mr. Alexander; Erster Verlust (Goethe), Im Abendroth (Lappe), Die Allmacht (Parker), Mr. Walcker; Die Sterne (The Stars) (Leitner), Litanei (All Souls) (Jacobi), Miss Goetz; Hark, Hark the Lark, Who is Silvia (Shakespeare), Women's Chorus.

Last Monday evening Mrs. George S. Marrygold and Mrs. Harry Eichelberger gave an entertaining and enlightening program for the Y. W. C. A. in the following numbers for two pianos:

Concerto (E flat major) first movement (Mozart), Ramonze, Op. 48, Scherzo, Op. 58 (Thern), Romance and Etude, Op. 2 (Henselt), Le Matin, Op. 79 (Chaminade), Impromptu, Op. 66 (Reinecke), Danse Sacree, Danse Profane (Debussy), Scherzo, Op. 87 (Saint-Saens), Variations, Op. 9 (Schuett).

Every number was a worthy one and especially characteristic of the composer. The name of Thern is a new one to programs, but certainly the brothers who won fame in Europe by their marvelous ensemble playing on two pianos deserve the attention of players who are interested in this neglected line of piano playing. The Debussy numbers were of special interest, as is everything of this man with a new word. The program showed intelligence in selection and performance.

Mr. Arnold Krauss' violin pupil, Miss Mary Goodrich Read, gave a good account of her teacher and herself at her recital Thursday of last week. Especially in the concerto by Wieniawski

The Big Exclusive Piano House

We Have the Sole Agency for

The Autopiano

The Best Player Piano in the World

We Furnish Music Free

Your Piano Taken in Exchange

BARTLETT MUSIC CO.

231 S. Broadway

Opposite City Hall

did she show good tone, a well-trained bow arm and an unusual mental grasp on her work. She was ably accompanied by her mother.

Mrs. Estelle Heartt Dreyfus gave the following interesting program at the Pasadena Valley Hunt Club last week. Her assistants were Axel Simonson, cellist, and Mrs. Hennion Robinson, pianist. The program was:

Longing (Frederick Stevenson), The Swan (Saint-Saens), Mr. Simonson; Dedication (Schumann), Sapphic Ode (Brahms), Mrs. Dreyfus; Coppella Waltz Song (Delibes), Nur wey die Sehnsucht Kennr (Tschalkowsky), La Paloma (Yradler), Mrs. Dreyfus and Mr. Simonson; Habanera (Carmen) (Bizet), Mrs. Dreyfus; Cello, Mazurka (Poppen), Mr. Simonson; Nightingale Lane (Wachmeister), A Barque at Midnight (Lambert), Nocturne (Chadwick), Mrs. Dreyfus; The Salvation of the Dawn (Frederick Stevenson), Mrs. Dreyfus and Mr. Simonson.

Mr. Jackson S. Gregg, the tenor of the Temple Baptist church, has gone to Columbus, Ohio, for a few weeks.

Josef Hofmann will give two programs at Simpson Auditorium next month, February 7 and February 11. The evening's program, the first date, will contain a group by Russian composers, Scriabine, Gabrilowitch, Laidow, Rachmaninoff, Rubinstein and Tschalkowsky-Uabst.

Mr. Harley Hamilton will talk on the symphony before the Y. W. C. A., February 6. The management of this great organization is doing a great work in providing such excellent educational advantages to its members.

At the next Symphony concert, the tenth, the symphonic poem, "Mirage," a new work by Bertram Shapleigh, an American living in London, will be given. Mr. Krauss will be the soloist and will play Brahms' concerto.

Of interest to Los Angelans is the cablegram from Berlin, stating that the kaiser had publicly ordered that the grand opera of "Poia" (the American Indian opera by Messrs. Arthur Nevin and Randolph Hartley) should be performed again soon. He expressed considerable anger at the Berlin critics for their attitude toward "Poia," and, according to the reports, will have the opera repeated as a rebuke to them.

Hotel Virginia

LONG BEACH, CAL.

The delight of the autoist and golfer. New boulevard between Los Angeles and Long Beach complete. Beautiful golf links. Three concrete tennis courts. This magnificent fireproof hotel contains 300 large rooms and baths. Twenty miles south of Los Angeles. Conducted on the American plan. Rates reasonable.

CARL STANLEY,

Manager.

Blanchard Hall Studio Building

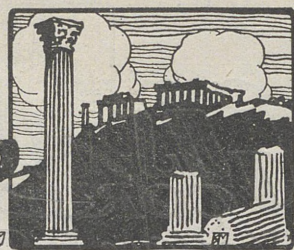
Devoted Exclusively to Music, Art and Science. Studios and Halls for all purposes for rent. Largest Studio Building in the West. For terms and all information apply to F. W. BLANCHARD, 233 South Broadway - 232 S. Hill St. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Randolph Hartley is the son of Rev. Benjamin Hartley of this city.

Miss Leila Holterhoff has returned to Germany, after her recent success in London, and sang with the orchestra at Coblenz, January 4.



Art



EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

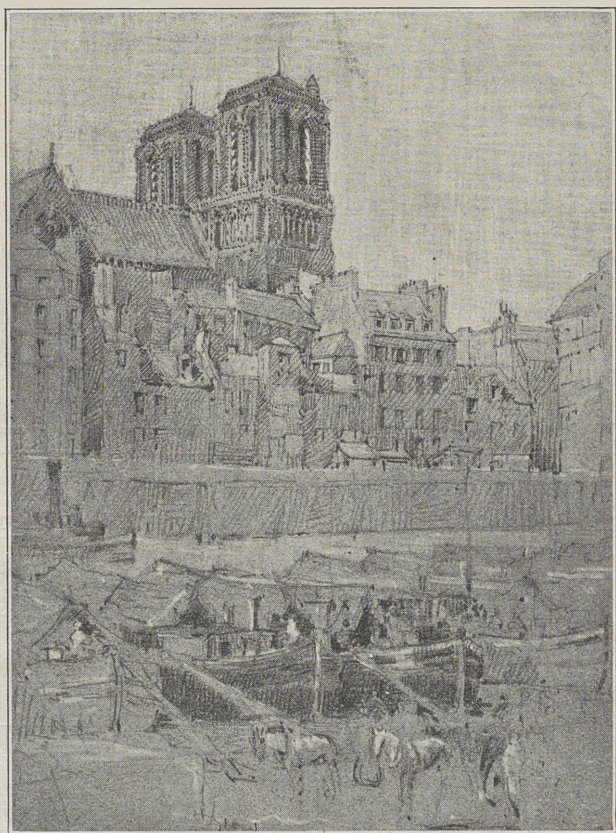
Rob Wagner—625 South Figueroa Street.
Joseph Greenbaum—435 Blanchard Hall.

By Everett C. Maxwell

Again considering the second annual exhibition of the Los Angeles Architectural Club, which, after a two weeks' display of the art of the modern builder and designer, closed Wednesday of this week, included the best work of well-known local men, augmented by valuable loans from eastern architects and designers of note. The various exhibits embraced a wide range of the profession, showing not only the working drawings, watercolor perspectives and photographic renderings of complete structures, but many modern

wood Hotel, Riverside. Frederick Melville DuMond showed two ultra-theatrical renderings of the Grand Canyon, both of which were certainly crude in color and bazaar in treatment.

Sculptures by Julia Bracken Wendt were "Japanese Mother," "The Mystery" and "The Nymph." A. C. Gruenfeld showed a well-modeled eagle and A. Johnstonbaugh, a new sculptor here, was represented by a Christ head. A feature of the loan collection was a group of ten cartoons by Maxfield Parrish, the noted illustrator. These have all appeared as cover designs for Collier's Weekly and are rendered with great technical dexterity. Several excellent sketches by Frederick Remington were loaned by Elizabeth E. Burton,



SKETCH BY JOHN W. VAWTER (ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBIT)

household necessities, decorations and conveniences, all of which were worthy of much consideration and added greatly to the interest of the exhibit. To go into detail concerning the excellence of its many notable features would be impossible in scant space. However, I wish to comment briefly upon the well-arranged collection of paintings and sculptures, many of which were by our own southwestern painters, while others came to us from afar.

C. A. Fries of San Diego was represented by five charming landscape studies and one well-painted still-life group. Mr. Fries is an artist of ability and strength, and his work never misses the aim of true art. Benjamin C. Brown, who always delights with his rich, juicy color and easy handling, showed "Moonlight Study," "Mountain Shadows" and a three-panel frieze representing a sunset over the Grand Canyon and designed for a decoration over a mantel. Rob Wagner showed two well-drawn portrait subjects, and John Donovan two small, but charming marine paintings. Hanson Puthuff sent a head study in rich tones of brown and a pleasing landscape. George M. Stone was well represented by a tonal portrait of Arthur B. Benton, the noted architect, and a set of cartoons for the new stained-glass windows in the Glen-

wood Hotel, Riverside. Frederick Melville DuMond showed two ultra-theatrical renderings of the Grand Canyon, both of which were certainly crude in color and bazaar in treatment. Sculptures by Julia Bracken Wendt were "Japanese Mother," "The Mystery" and "The Nymph." A. C. Gruenfeld showed a well-modeled eagle and A. Johnstonbaugh, a new sculptor here, was represented by a Christ head. A feature of the loan collection was a group of ten cartoons by Maxfield Parrish, the noted illustrator. These have all appeared as cover designs for Collier's Weekly and are rendered with great technical dexterity. Several excellent sketches by Frederick Remington were loaned by Elizabeth E. Burton,

Fred Dana Marsh, the mural decorator, showed striking illustrations in color, and A. H. Stibolt's clever sketches were suggestive of Guerin. Other architects who evinced talent with the brush and pigment were D. A. Gregg, Elmer Gray, Alfred Camp, Charles Green and Arthur Kelly. The large group of European sketches by John Vawter elicited much favorable comment and well-deserved praise. E. H. Blasfield was represented by the working drawings for his four pendentives in the county court house in Youngstown, Ohio. Their titles are "The Law in Remote Antiquity," "The Law in Classic Antiquity," "The Law in Middle Ages" and "The Modern Law." This was one of the biggest art events that Los Angeles has ever witnessed and those who did not attend are vast losers.

One of the most important events in

Platinum Hair Ornaments

SOMETHING POSITIVELY NEW

and as Handsome as They Are New

Until you see these late platinum creations for the ornamentation of the coiffure, you will be in the dark, insofar as modern hair-dressing goes. They certainly outshine anything of this nature yet produced.

There are PUFF PINS, BANDEAUX and BARRETTES in dozens of entirely new designs, beautifully inlaid with Rhinestones. And being as light as air, they are comfortable and will not fall out. But their chief attractions are their newness and artistic beauty.

Every price from \$10.00 on down to \$1.75.

(Center Aisle, Main Floor.)

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.,

LOS ANGELES

local art circles will be the opening of the permanent gallery of the California Art Club in the Hotel Ivins, corner Tenth and Figueroa streets, Monday evening, January 30. A brilliant reception has been planned for this occasion which will formally open the club's annual exhibition for a protracted season. Many of our best workers are members of this club, and the forthcoming display promises to be a notable one. The jury of selection is composed of William Wendt, Hanson Puthuff, Franz Bischoff, Jean Mannheim and Benjamin Brown.

Rob Wagner has changed the date of his exhibition, postponing it one week, to Monday, January 30, so that visitors may take advantage of both his own and the California Art Club, not far distant, at the same time. Mr. Wagner will hold his showing at his own studio, 625 South Figueroa street, to remain open to the public one week.

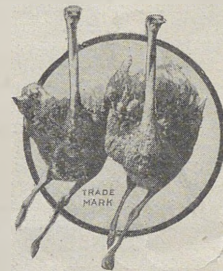
In the catalogue for the fifteenth annual exhibition of the Society of Western artists are contained the names of four well-known local painters. William Wendt is represented by five canvases, Benjamin C. Brown by two, and Hanson Puthuff and J. H. Sharp of Pasadena by one each. The west is truly coming into her own.

Susie May Berry Dando, the well-known watercolor painter, whose studio home is at Venice, has leased a gallery on South Spring street, and is now conducting her annual exhibition of flower studies. Miss Dando is one of our most sincere and comprehensive workers, and her efforts deserve commendation. This worthy showing opened Monday with a reception and will remain open until February 4.

On view at the gallery of Julia Nichols, 1103 Leona avenue, Glendale, is a permanent exhibition of landscapes by California painters. The exhibition hours are from 1 to 3 o'clock every afternoon. Mr. Nichols is an art enthusiast and has recently built a private gallery at his home.

January number of the Fine Arts Journal contains a lengthy article by James William Pattison on "E. A. Burbank—His Experiences in Painting Indian Life." Everett C. Maxwell treats of "The Value of the Nude in Art," and Grace Whitworth writes of "The Career of J. W. Alexander." "M. J. Iwill as a Pastellist" is the subject of an article by Charles L. Borgmeyer, and James L. Kelly, B.F.A., writes on "Paintings and Picture Framing, Their Relation." Splendid illustrations and editorial comment complete the contents of this interesting issue.

Joseph Greenbaum will hold an exhibition of his late European studies, including his large show canvas "Les Bretonnes," at his newly remodeled studio, 435 Blanchard Hall, beginning Monday, January 30.



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Social & Personal

By Ruth Burke

One of the events of the week will be the card party which Mrs. William W. Woods of 318 Normandie avenue will give today at the Los Angeles Country Club. Guests invited for the occasion are Mes. J. G. Mossin, Arthur J. Waters, M. J. Monnette, Charles Andrews, Charles Bonyng, R. F. Burnham, W. R. Herve, Edward J. Cook, J. W. Trueworthy, Norton, Charles Noyes, Eugene T. Pettigrew, Michael J. Connel, J. Crampton Anderson, T. J. Phelps, Nelson Phelps, R. J. Waters, Boyle Workman, William Workman, W. Wallace, John Abramson, Sidney Briggs, Edward Bothem, A. Enoch, W. F. Howard, Howells, Adams, W. H. Burnham, Chapman, Henry Blumenberg, Orra E. Monnette, Frank Wells, T. L. Ely, C. B. White, Clem Wilson, John Vaughn, Charles Viant, A. C. Taylor, Walter McCarty, George Richards, Frank Lower, W. L. Jenkins, Godfrey T. Stamm, Nathan Sessions, Lawrence Roland Sevier, Turner, J. Smith, Calvin Seely, W. K. Reese, George Richards, E. C. Nichols, Edwin Myer, Grandland Long, W. L. Garrett, George Howard, Ralph Burnham, John Catron, Motley Flint, A. M. Gibbs, F. H. Ayers, Misses Lower, Gertrude Germane, Donan, Myer and Clough.

In honor of the coterie of attractive buds of the season, Mrs. Willoughby Rodman of Orchard avenue entertained Thursday evening with a prettily appointed affair. The home was artistically decorated with Japanese iris and ferns. Mrs. Rodman was assisted by her niece, Miss Julia Murray and by Miss Eveline Weir of New York, who is the house guest of Miss Elizabeth Helm. Guests included members of the younger set only and were: Misses Lucile Elizabeth Clark, Mildred Burnett, Juliet Borden, Elizabeth Helm, Alberta Denis, Amy Marie Norton, Jane Rollins, Katherine Banning, Cora Ives, Annette Ives, Sally Bonner, Sallie McFarland, Kate Van Nuys, Marjorie Utley, Mary Bernard, Clarisse Stevens, Emma Conroy, Carmelita Rosecrans, Messrs. George Ennis, Harry Blackmore, Irving Walker, Kay Crawford, Henry Daly, James Utley, James Page, Walter Brunswig, Maynard McFie, Willis Morrison, Forest Stanton, Roy Wheeler, Louis Tolhurst, Roy Naftzger, Paul Grimm, Allan Archer, Erwin Widnyne, Dr. Swift and Lieut. A. Staton. Friday afternoon Mrs. Rodman gave another of her series of bridge parties, entertaining about fifty guests at tea and cards.

Numbered among the most delightful of the week's society events were the two bridge luncheons given Monday and Tuesday afternoons by Mrs. Joseph H. Bohon of 1245 West Adams street. The first of the affairs was given in compliment to Miss Flora Mathews of Scranton, Pa., who is visiting here is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Griffith of Orchard avenue. Besides the guest of honor, there were present Mes. George Griffith, J. B. Banning, C. C. Parker, Herman Kerckhoff, Glen Spence, Willard Stimson, Walter Trask, William Bishop, J. J. Mansar, Burton Green, F. Erwin Heron, Edwin S. Rowley, C. C. Carpenter, Samuel Haskins, John D. Foster, Carroll Allen, Kokesberger, Alphonso Wigmore, John Garner, Edwin T. Earl, John McAllister, Thomas Caldwell Ridgway, Otheman Stevens, Gardam, Melville Eshman, Godfrey Holterhoff, Jr., Willard Doran, Roland Bishop, West Hughes, Walter Creuzbauer of New York, Edward D. Silent, J. J. Meyler Herman Janss, W. A. Barker, Paul Warden, Albert Crutcher, J. C. Page, Carl Adam, Miss Weiss and Miss Laura Smith. Tuesday, Mrs. Bohon entertained with the second affair, guests on this occasion being Mes. Allan C. Balch, J. B. Kissam, William Bayly, Walter Lindley, Charles Benbrook Dupuy, William Bayly, Jr., Curtis Williams, J. B. Lippincott, W. J. Porter, Walter Lysle, G. Wiley Wells, John Hubert Norton, William K. Thompson, Charles Barrington, Eugene Smith, Joseph Radford, M. C. Burnett, W. C. Read, Hamilton Bowman Rollins, Olin Wellborn, Clifford Page, William Johnston, Clair St. Tap-

paan, Scott Helm, Lynn Helm, Melville Johnston, T. E. Gibbon, Frank Gillelen, Ben Goodrich, Willoughby Rodman, E. T. Pettigrew, Maud G. Heintz, Joseph Williams, Mrs. Cavarley, Miss Cavarley, Miss Stone, Miss Waddilove, Miss Decatur Page, Miss Lulu Page, Miss Mercereau of Pittsburg and Miss Clara Mercereau.

In honor of Miss Eveline Weir of New York and the season's debutantes, Mrs. Albert Crutcher of West Adams street has issued invitations for a tea to be given at the Los Angeles Country Club, Saturday afternoon, February 4, from 4 until 6 o'clock. Assisting the hostess will be Mes. Hamilton Bowman Rollins, John Hubert Norton, Allan Balch, Ernest A. Bryant, Wesley Clark, Walter Jarvis Barlow, George Denis, Charles C. Carpenter, Lynn Helm, J. C. Page, Jr., Kate Vosburg, Willoughby Rodman, Spencer H. Smith, Thomas Caldwell Ridgway, William T. Johnstone and W. B. Mathews. Complimentary to Mrs. Carl Adam of Berkeley and Mrs. Walter Creuzbauer of New York, who are visiting in Los Angeles, Mrs. Crutcher entertained Wednesday afternoon at bridge. Five tables were filled for the game.

In honor of her house guest, Miss Ruth Laughlin of Santa Fe, N. M., Mrs. J. Bond Francisco has issued invitations for a luncheon to be given at her home Friday afternoon, February 3. Guests will include only members of the younger set. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Francisco gave a small box party at the Belasco, followed by tea at the Alexandria. Miss Laughlin was recently the guest of honor at a box party at the Belasco Theater given by Mrs. Fred Stephenson.

Following the concert by Madame Tetrassini at the Auditorium, Tuesday evening, a number of the society folk enjoyed supper parties at the various cafes. At the Alexandria grill Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kerckhoff entertained Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Connel, Captain and Mrs. Randolph H. Miner, Dr. and Mrs. Granville MacGowan, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff, Jr., Mrs. Walter Scott Newhall, and Mr. James Slauson. Another party of twelve was given by Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. Balch, their table being decorated with red roses.

In honor of Miss Kathleen Spence, whose marriage to Mr. John R. Layng will take place Wednesday, February 19, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Edward Fallis Spence, in Monrovia, Mrs. Henry S. McKee of Monrovia will entertain with a luncheon Wednesday afternoon, February 1. The wedding will be witnessed by the members of the family only and the service will be read by Rev. Dr. George F. Boyard.

Mrs. Granville MacGowan, daughter and son, Miss Eleanor MacGowan and Mr. Hillard MacGowan, with Mrs. Walter Scott Newhall, will leave soon for an extended tour through Europe under the auspices of the steamship department of the German-American Savings Bank. They will sail from New York, March 30, on the George Washington, one of the largest steamers afloat. Dr. and Mrs. James Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Perkins and Dr. and Mrs. J. B. McCash, all of this city, will sail on the same steamer.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. McKinney of Severance street entertained at their home Monday evening with an informal dinner party, the affair being in celebration of the former's birthday anniversary. Poinsettias formed an attractive centerpiece, and places were set for Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. Balch, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Silent, Mr. and Mrs. Otheman Stevens and the host and hostess.

In compliment to her house guest, Mrs. George Parmlly Day of New Haven, Mrs. Guy Cochran of Loma drive gave a handsomely appointed luncheon at the California Club Thursday. Acaia blossoms and violets were the table decoration and favors were tiny baskets of violets and maidenhair ferns. Guests included Mes. George Parmlly Day, Allan C. Balch, W. G. Cochran, James C. Drake, Michael J.

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Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Cochran of West Second street were host and hostess Wednesday evening at a dinner party given at their home in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac B. Newton, who have just returned from their honeymoon trip. The table was prettily decorated in a color scheme of red and green and places were set for Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. Balch, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Radford, Dr. and Mrs. Guy Cochran.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Howard of West Adams street, Miss Rebecca Howard was married Tuesday evening to Mr. William C. Hay of Portland, Ore., the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. Hugh K. Walker of Immanuel Presbyterian church. The wedding music was in charge of Mrs. J. M. Jones. The ceremony was celebrated in the music room, where an altar of white blossoms and asparagus ferns was erected, with a huge bell of flowers suspended above the heads of the bridal couple. Streamers of white tulle with white doves also carried out the pretty arrangement. The bride wore a gown of white satin, covered with lace and pearl trimmings, and her veil of white tulle was held in place by a spray of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white sweet peas. Miss Aida Will of Redlands was maid of honor. Her gown was of yellow brocade and her bouquet a shower of yellow roses tied with yellow tulle. The two bridesmaids, Miss Helen Updegraff and Miss Louise Taylor, were attired in gowns of yellow satin and carried arm bouquets of yellow roses tied with yellow tulle. Mr. Burpee Howard served as

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best man and the ushers were Messrs. Hugh K. Walker, Jr., and Louis Hay of Pittsburg, Pa., a cousin of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Hay left for an extended wedding trip and will make their future home in Portland, where Mr. Hay is in business. The bride, who is a graduate of the Girls' Collegiate School and of Miss Orton's school in Pasadena, has a wide circle of friends here and since her engagement was announced she has been the recipient of much attention socially.

Invitations will be issued soon for the wedding of Miss Grace Shoemaker of Pomona to Mr. Charles H. Burnett, the date for the ceremony having been set for Wednesday afternoon, February 22. The service will be celebrated at the Ebell Clubhouse, Pomona, at 4:30 o'clock, and will be in the nature of a home affair. It will be simple in all appointments. Rev. Dr. Robert J. Burdette will officiate and the attendants will be Miss Grace Keyes, daughter of Mr. Charles G. Keyes, who will be maid of honor and Mr. William Kay Crawford, who will serve as best man. Conveyances will be waiting to take guests to the clubhouse from the Pomona depot, and train accommodations will be provided. Both Miss Shoemaker and her betrothed are extremely popular with a wide circle of friends, and the wedding will be of more than passing interest. In honor of Miss Shoemaker, Mrs. Titilian J. Coffey entertained with an informal tea Tuesday afternoon at her home on West Adams street.

Mrs. S. L. Rice of Occidental boulevard gave a luncheon at her home Wednesday afternoon. Decorations were in a color scheme of pink and green, clusters of Maman Cochet roses and ferns being placed at either end of the table and as a centerpiece. Place cards were ornamented with pink roses and favors were hand-painted bonbon boxes. Guests included Mmes. S. M. Goddard, Henderson Hayward, Lewis Clarke Carlisle, Harmon D. Ryus, Jefferson D. Gibbs, D. M. Linnard of Pasadena, Nicholas Rice, Charles O. Nourse, Cedric Johnson and Elmer E. Cole. Mrs. Rice will entertain at luncheon this afternoon, and she will be hostess at a third luncheon Thursday, February 2.

Of interest locally is news of the marriage of Miss Frieda Hildegard Kuehnrich, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert Kuehnrich, Leipzig, Germany, to Captain William S. Gardner, formerly of Aokautore, New Zealand, and only surviving son of the late Dr. Gardner of Painswick, Gloucestershire. The ceremony was celebrated at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Rammoor, England. The appointments were most attractive and the four bridesmaids were Misses Gertrude, Margot, Elsa and Flora Kuehnrich, nieces of the bride, while Mr. Victor Tlach, the consul for Austria, was the best man. The bride is the niece of Mr. and Mrs. Max Kuehnrich of Sheffield, England, who for a number of years lived in Los Angeles in one of the beautiful homes in Chester place.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Hamilton Toaz, who have been house guests of Mrs. Toaz' brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. F. Irwin Herron of Orchard avenue, and also have been visiting here with the young woman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus H. Herron, at the Hershey Arms, left Sunday for Mare Island, where Lieutenant Toaz is stationed temporarily, awaiting further orders from the navy department.

Mrs. Charles B. Nichols of Park View avenue will give a card party Saturday, February 11, in honor of the young women who assisted her recently at the reception which she gave at the Woman's Clubhouse. These young women include Misses Mabel Stuart, Maud Wood, Ruth Wood, Maude Marshall, Eleanor Richards, Eleanor Sutch, Lillian Carleton, Ethelwyn Walker, Mary Voight, Dorothy Moss, Florence Spellacy, Anna Pease, Elizabeth Page, Florence Judd, May Richards, Elizabeth Hutton, Helen Thresher, Florence Thresher, Wanda Stutz, Rae Belle Morlan, Marie Nichols, Dorothy Moss and Helen Updegraff.

In compliment to Mrs. E. T. Sherer, Misses Adeline and Elsie Smith entertained recently with a luncheon at the Jonathan Club, followed by a theater party at the Belasco. The table was prettily decorated with pink sweetpeas and maidenhair ferns, and place cards were marked with picturesque chorus girls and Dutch maidens. Guests included Mmes. E. T. Sherer, Philip D.

Wilson, Frederic W. Pabst, W. B. Schrieber, Bert Smith and Schuyler Thompson.

Mrs. Willitts J. Hole and her daughter, Miss Agnes Hole, of West Sixteenth street, left Wednesday for a three weeks' trip to Arizona. Saturday last Miss Hole entertained with a tea at the Alexandria in honor of Miss Ruth Douglas of Vancouver, who is the house guest of Miss Ruth Larned.

Miss Carrie Field of Coronado street entertained with a luncheon Tuesday in honor of her sister, Mrs. Harold Wright, of San Francisco, who is her house guest. Pink sweet peas were combined with ferns in the table decoration, and guests included Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Lawrence Burck, Mrs. Charles Bishop, Mrs. Howard Schroeder, Mrs. Howard Robertson, Mrs. Carl Tufts and Miss Lucy Sinsabaugh.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Thompson of 2616 Orchard avenue entertained with an informal dinner party at their home recently in honor of Mrs. Walter Creuzbauer of New York, who is the house guest of Mrs. West Hughes of West Twenty-third street.

Mrs. J. Crampton Anderson will be hostess next Monday afternoon at a theater party at the Orpheum, taking a number of guests to see Lillian Burkhart in "What Every Woman Wants," the little sketch by Mrs. S. T. Clover and Miss Louella Conley, in which Miss Burkhart has been winning laurels on the Orpheum circuit. Tea will be served at the Alexandria afterward, with about seventy-five guests present.

In honor of Miss Katherine Potter, whose engagement to Dr. Albert H. Winter was announced recently, Miss Ethel Reynolds of 407 Court street entertained Tuesday afternoon. Miss Gertrude Sherwood of Lovelace avenue will entertain for Miss Potter next Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Frank Henry Gorden, Mrs. Louis Wescott Myers and Mrs. Newton Karr will entertain with a tea at the Ebell Club, Tuesday afternoon, January 31, from 3 until 5 o'clock.

Mrs. R. E. Abenheim of London, England, with her two small children and nurse, is making her home at the Hotel Virginia. Mr. Abenheim, who has extensive interests in Mexico, will return to the hotel soon.

Of much interest is the announcement made by Mr. and Mrs. Allison Barlow of 705 West Thirtieth street of the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Maybelle Bertha Barlow, to Mr. Tudor H. A. Tiedemann of Alameda. No date has been set for the wedding.

Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Williams of Manhattan place left Saturday for an eastern trip including Chicago, Boston, New York and other of the larger cities. They will be away for several weeks.

Announcement is made by Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Rishel of 245 North Palm avenue, Hollywood, of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucile Rishel, to Mr. Ernest Learock of Boston, the wedding to take place March 1. The interesting bit of news was first told at a pretty luncheon given recently by Mrs. Rishel to a party of twelve friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Merrill have returned from their honeymoon trip and will make their home in this city.

Mrs. Richard Hovey of 6056 Hays avenue has issued invitations for a tea, to be given at her home Tuesday afternoon, January 31, in honor of her son, Mr. Sigurd Russell, who has been touring the world. Mr. Russell will entertain with "Sketches of Hawaii" at 3 o'clock.

Invitations have been issued by Miss Elizabeth Helm of Ellendale place for a "Chaplet," to be given Tuesday afternoon in honor of her house guest, Miss Eveline Weir of New York.

Mrs. William Thomas Johnson of Kingsley drive will entertain next week with two bridge luncheons, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, February 1 and 3.

Mrs. Albert Crutcher of West Adams street will give a tea for the debutantes at the Los Angeles Country Club Saturday afternoon, February 4. Among the special guests will be Miss Evelyn Weir of New York, who is a house guest of Miss Elizabeth Helm.

At Christ church, Wednesday, took place the wedding of Miss Bessie Reid of Detroit, Mich., and Mr. Benjamin Williams, formerly manager of the

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

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Cheaters

James T. Powers, with dignity on the James, holds the boards at the Majestic Theater this week, and with a capable company succeeds in dispelling any chance case of "blues" that wanders within the confines of the theater doors. It is to laugh with "Jimmie" Powers and even at "Jimmie" Powers, for his droll nonsense and comicalities so pervade the entire play that even were the production of less merit it would still be enjoyable. Personally, the popular little comedian heads a class all his own. His humor is clean and infectious, and his most

hundred or more beam-tipping Cuban woman is his wife, and the fun revolves about this feature and its complications. The music of the production is by Leslie Stuart, composer of "Florodora," and the numbers are all notably catchy, being artistically staged and passably well sung. In his male support, Mr. Powers is well served. In the women of his company there is a noticeable vocal weakness, excepting perhaps Hattie Arnold, the avoirdupois-possessing woman, who confines her work to acting. Lillian Fuethrer as Sammy, Jr., Nix's offspring counter-



MAXINE ELLIOTT, IN "THE INFERIOR SEX," AT THE MAJESTIC

nonsensical quips carry a clever point that pierces the risibilities of the audience. Powers is designed by nature for a purveyor of comedy, for even his features radiate an alert, whimsical humor that seems to bespeak a self-appreciation of the philosophy of laughter. "Havana," which is Mr. Powers' offering this season is a musical comedy with more than the average tuneful melody and of a better grade than characterizes the majority of such productions. The plot deals in matrimonial tangles, with Mr. Powers as Samuel Nix, bo'sun of the yacht "The Wasp," the most seriously enmeshed. When in Havana seven years before, Nix, wine-intoxicated and love-intoxicated, had married a Cuban girl from whom his shipmates had immediately separated him. Putting into Havana harbor again, after long absence, Nix is led to believe that a two-

part, wins a share of the honors in the conclusion of the play. Altogether, the Majestic's offering this week is one of the best that has visited Los Angeles this season, but as good as is the play, Shakespeare's truism must be reversed, for in this case it is the actor who counts, first, second and last.

Road Show Well Worth While

Vaudeville at its best is to be witnessed at the Orpheum this week, where the annual and much-heralded Road Show is holding sway. It must be admitted that vaudeville patrons have become wary of the road shows, as a rule, since they so often have been disappointed, but their fondest expectations will be realized this season. There are two holdovers from last week's bill, Joe Jackson, the risible-tickling bicyclist, and Cross & Josephine, in their unexcelled comedy

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turn that is one of the best features of the production. Gus Hibbert and Fred Warren, "colored, but not born that way," do a little singing, of somewhat indifferent quality, a little piano playing of merit, and a little dancing that is unusually good. The sketch of Percival Knight's burglar playlet, "His Nerve," depicts the adventure of an American Raffles. Charles Leonard Fletcher enacts the leading role and does it in a way to gain him instant popularity. There is excellent material in the sketch, which is, of necessity, melodramatically considered. Those eccentric humorists, Mae Melville and Roberts Higgins, are back again, to the huge delight of Los Angeles audiences. It isn't what they do, but the inimitable way they do it that keeps the house in an uproar of laughter. No better ventriloquist than Howard, the Scotchman, has stepped foot on the Orpheum boards. He appears as a doctor extracting a tooth for a small boy, and his ventriloquial skill is cleverly demonstrated in the humorous proceedings. Sensational, indeed, are the Rigoletto Twins, who begin their display with a xylophone solo, do a turn of club juggling, offer a bit of magic, a trick of illusion, prove themselves wonders of muscular strength, give a startling exhibition of aerial gymnastics

that is terrifying to the onlooker, and finish by playing a mandolin and guitar duet while balanced precariously in midair. La Pia, the dancer, certainly deserves the encomiums heaped upon her by the press agent. Her turn is more a matter of drapery and light effects than dancing, but she is good to look upon, very graceful, and her fire dance is a thing of pagan beauty that lingers in the memory. Weird and beautiful, too, is "The Sea Nymph," depicting the mad joy of Undine as she is tossed about by great frothy waves which she breasts triumphantly for a time, only to be engulfed and drawn from sight beneath the huge seas. There is variety and spice in the whole bill—the entire aggregation being well worth while.

Good Program at the Los Angeles

Eight new acts are to be seen at the Los Angeles Theater this week, affording an excellent program. Happy Jack Gardner, the merry minstrel, appears in a sketch of matrimonial adventure behind the scenes. He also makes up in view of the audience and gives his familiar turn of monologue, singing and horn-blowing, to the edification of the listeners. Just why Mr. Gardner deems it necessary to drag in the sketch has not been ascertained. His merry min-

strel turn alone has far greater appeal to patrons of the theater. The Three National Comiques, in humorous acrobatics, do skillful tumbling and gymnastic feats and provide a huge amount of merriment. Nothing is more popular with vaudeville lovers than quartet music, as is proved by their reception of Daly's Country Choir, in songs of yesterday and today. Were this quartet to eliminate the vocal frills in their rendition of such well-loved selections as "Then You'll Remember me," their work would be more effective. A laugh a minute may be found in Pat Reilly's quaint characterization of an old soldier in his sketch, "The Days of '61," and George Yeoman also captures many a stray giggle in his monologue concerning cafeterias. Entertainment of a sort well calculated to amuse is the foolery offered by Gil Brown and Lil Mills, who do a little of everything and a great deal of nothing in a fashion that gets over in good

Gordon will essay the chief feminine part. The entire Belasco company will be found in particularly congenial roles. Incidentally, the production will afford the women of the Belasco company a chance to display a number of especially beautiful gowns. Following "The Liars," the Belasco organization will give the first performance of Hayden Talbot's new play of the great southwest, "In God's Country." The production is made by special arrangement with William A. Brady, who will make the play known to New York theatergoers immediately after the Belasco production.

"The Fox" goes into its third week of popularity at the Burbank Theater beginning with the matinee Sunday. Manager Morosco has given the play one of the most expensive stock performances seen in the city. Byron Beasley's characterization of Peter Delaney has won a large measure of approbation, and David Hartford, David Lan-



LILLIAN BURKHART, IN "WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS," ORPHEUM

style. Huntress, female impersonator, offends rather than pleases in his imitation of a soubrette, but his dance, in which he gracefully sways about the stage on a huge white ball, with brilliant light effects, is strikingly good.

Offerings for Next Week

"The Liars," John Drew's enduring comedy success, will be the bill at the Belasco next week, with Lewis S. Stone and Eleanor Gordon returning to their places at the head of the organization after a two weeks' absence. The presentation of this Henry Arthur Jones play will take on additional interest from the fact that it will serve to introduce two new members of the Belasco organization, Robert Harrison and Hugh Dillman, as well as offering splendid opportunities to Roberta Arnold, the new Belasco ingenue. "The Liars" represents Mr. Jones at his best. Mr. Stone will be seen in the role originally played by Mr. Drew, while Miss

dau, Charles Ruggles, Frank Camp, Peter Lang, Frederick Gilbert, Willis Marks, Marjorie Rambeau and Louise Royce are giving finished performances. The third week of "The Fox" will give the Burbank company a splendid opportunity for rehearsing the first stock production ever given of David Belasco's New York comedy success, "Is Matrimony a Failure?" which will be staged the following week.

Miss Maxine Elliott comes to Hamburger's Majestic Theater, Monday night for one week in her nautical comedy, "The Inferior Sex," in which she sailed to success during a long run at Daly's Theater in New York last winter and spring and a supplementary engagement at her own theater this autumn. The comedy was written for Miss Elliott by Frank Stayton of London. It tells the story of a beautiful woman who is rescued from an open dory, adrift on the ocean, and brought aboard a yacht owned by a

The Home of Musical Comedy.

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FIFTH AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THIS TREMENDOUS SUCCESS, COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE, JANUARY 29.

FERRIS HARTMAN and his big Company present Walter De Leon's **THE CAMPUS** great musical comedy hit of college life.

To follow—"Fantana." First appearance of Henry J. Balfour and Miss Edith Willmarth. Seats now selling.

The Home of Variety. **LOS ANGELES THEATER** Direction of Sullivan & Considine.
Spring Street, near Fourth. WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 30.

Pelham "The World's Greatest Hypnotic Scientist"
Fred Eckhoff & Anna Gordon "The Musical Laughmakers"
"The Original" Rube Dickinson "Ex-Justice of the Peace"
Robert Carter and Kathryn Waters In the Screaming Farce, "The Wise Mr. Conn"
Knight Brothers and Sawtelle "A Little Bird Was Looking All the While"
Kitty Edwards "England's Stellar Comedienne"
Thos. J. Leo and Jessie Chapman In "Wanted, a Donkey"
The Laugh-o-scope Exclusively Comedy Motion Pictures
COME EARLY. WHERE EVERYBODY GOES. 10c, 20c, 30c.

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Third week begins Sunday Matinee, January 29. Packed at every performance. The same production New York will pay \$2 a seat to see in October

THE FOX

Nights, 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinees Saturday and Sunday, 10c, 25c, 50c.
Next—"Is Matrimony a Failure." FIRST TIME IN STOCK.

HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER

Broadway, near Ninth. LOS ANGELES' LEADING PLAYHOUSE Oliver Morosco, Manager

Beginning Monday Night, January 30, **Miss Maxine Elliott**

(Under her own management), in her cup-lifting yachting comedy, **The Inferior Sex** By Frank Stayton. Prices, Nights and Saturday Matinee, 50c to \$2. Popular Matinee Wednesday, 50c to \$1.50. Coming—"The Midnight Sons."

"Theater Beautiful"

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L. E. Behymer, Manager

ALL NEXT WEEK STARTING MONDAY NIGHT. BARGAIN MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. BEST SEATS \$1.00.

The Dramatic Sensation of the year. Wm. A. Brady (Ltd.) Presents California's Favorite Actress **Florence Roberts** Supported by Thurlow Bergen

And a strong company in Eduards Sheldon's Great American play, **THE NIGGER** Magnificent scenery and Remarkable Stage Effects. Prices, Nights, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50. Matinees, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1. Seats now selling.

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Matinees Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Every Night at 8:15

The Belasco-Blackwood Co.'s offering of Rida Johnson Young's hilarious farce,

The Lottery Man

Regular Belasco prices: Nights, 25c to 75c. Mats. Thurs., Sat., Sun., 25c to 50c

Spring St., between 2d & 3d Both Phones 1447

ORPHEUM THEATER

MATINEE 2:15 DAILY

VAUDEVILLE

BEGINNING MONDAY MATINEE, JANUARY 30

ALICE LLOYD, Dainty English Comedienne
LILLIAN BURKHART & CO. "What Every Woman Wants"

LEW SULLY, "Words and Music"
ERNEST SCHARFF, "In a Music Store"

and, positively last week of The Orpheum Road Show

DIRECTION OF MR. MARTIN BECK
Every night 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c Matinee at 2:15 daily, 10c, 25c, 50c

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BRAHMS QUINTET

The first of the series of concerts will be given SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, at 8:15.

5-Concert Season Tickets, \$2.50. Single Concert, 75c and \$1.

Public Rehearsal Concert Saturday morning at 10:30, February 4. Tickets 25c to the rehearsal.

man who hates women. He has left London to escape his feminine acquaintances, and is writing a book which he is pleased to call "The Inferior Sex." Since circumstances force the woman to remain on the yacht, the

man is of necessity thrown into continual contact with her—with the usual result. He entirely changes his opinion of womankind and persuades his unexpected cargo to become mistress of his household. Miss Elliott will have the same support which surrounded her in the New York runs, the company including Frederick Keer, O. B. Clarence and T. Tamamoto.

Edward Sheldon's play of the south, "The Nigger," with Florence Roberts in the leading feminine role, will be seen at the Auditorium next week. It is a story of the color line, played upon the dramatic theme of the love of Governor Philip Morrow for a daughter of one of the finest southern families. Naturally, their betrothal is considered most favorably. Then it is discovered that Governor Morrow has negro blood in his veins. Declaring that he is a man and has the love of a man in his heart, even though he is a negro, he insists on the girl keeping her plighted troth—with a dramatic denouement. Thurlow Bergen has the role of Morrow, George Barbier portrays the part of Noyes, and Miss Roberts the sweetheart. Their performance, seconded by a superior company, is said to be among the notable stage characterizations of the year.

Through the efforts of L. E. Behymer, Los Angeles will have the opportunity of hearing Madame Luisa Tetrazzini in a return concert, to be given this evening at the Auditorium. Manager Leahy had arranged a recital for his star in Salt Lake City, but Manager Behymer wired the Salt Lake impresario a tempting offer, and as a result many disappointed music lovers, who failed to gain entrance to the Tuesday and Friday recitals, will be able to hear the peerless singer this evening. For a length of time Mme. Tetrazzini refused to sing two consecutive nights, but finally acceded to the request. The program will offer an entire change of numbers, among them the "Mad Scene" from "Hamlet," David's "Grand Aria Misouli" from "The Pearl of Brazil," and Benedict's "Carnivale di Venezia," with other well-known operatic numbers.

Beginning Sunday afternoon, Walter De Leon's record-breaking success, "The Campus," will open the fifth week of its remarkable run at the Grand Opera House. Forty consecutive performances of this bright composition, with the theater crowded to the doors is proof that "The Campus" has hit the bullseye of public favor. Mr. De Leon's comedy is clean and wholesome, with an interesting plot, snappy dialogue and good music. Every principal of the Hartman company scores an individual hit in the piece and the big Hartman chorus adds life, color and beauty to the production.

Beginning Monday matinee, the Orpheum Road Show starts on its second tremendously successful week. La Pia, the Rigolettos, Melville & Higgins, and Howard remain, and Alice Lloyd, Lew Sully, Ernest Scharff, and Lillian Burkhardt join the show this week. "Our own" Lillian and her company are appearing in a sketch, "What Every Woman Wants," by two local writers, Madge Clover and Louella Conly. Mr. Meyerfeld, president of the circuit, desired that Los Angeles should see its own players in an act by its own authors during Road Show week, which accounts for Miss Burkhardt's appearance ahead of schedule time. As to Alice Lloyd—she needs no press agency, since she has already won Los Angeles audiences. She has a repertoire of new songs, all restricted to her own use, and she has new hats and gowns. Lew Sully, among other of his fun, gives several travesties of Alice Lloyd, arranged between them with such success that they have been booked together over the entire circuit. Ernest Scharff has an act called "In a Music Store," in which he performs on numerous instruments. The usual fine motion pictures will be a feature of the last week of the Road Show.

Sullivan & Considine are sending their biggest and most expensive vaudeville bill to the Los Angeles Theater—the program opening with the usual matinee Monday afternoon. Heading the new bill is Pelham, the hypnotic scientist, whose visit to this city last year was a great success. Pelham has a scientific side to his turn, but he does not tire the audiences with too many serious demonstrations, and finishes the act in a riot of laughter. Second of importance on the new bill is the well-known team of Eckhoff &

Gordon. These clever people have a wide knowledge of instrumental music, which they combine with native wit. Rube Dickinson's "Ex-Justice of the Peace" will keep the audience laughing, as will Robert Carter and Kathryn Waters in their sketch, "The Wise Mr. Conn." Kitty Edwardes, the captivating English singing comedienne, brings a new repertoire of songs and a number of elaborate costumes. Others on the bill are Leo & Chapman, in their singing, dancing and acrobatic skit, entitled "Wanted, a Donkey," Knight Brothers & Sawtelle, and a new comedy motion picture.

Owing to the unprecedented demand for seats, the Belasco management decided Thursday night to continue "The Lottery Man" for a third week, postponing the scheduled production of "The Liars."

Personal and Social

(Continued From Page Eleven)

Copper Queen mine of Arizona, and now director in a local bank. Rev. Baker P. Lee officiated, and the nuptials were kept secret from friends of the bride and groom. Mrs. Elizabeth Bisbee, sister of the groom, served as matron of honor, and the best man was Mr. R. W. Kenny, cashier of the bank with which Mr. Williams is affiliated. Mr. and Mrs. Williams will make their home in this city.

In a cablegram to the steamship department of the German American Savings Bank, announcement is made of the safe arrival in Cairo, Egypt, of the following Los Angelans, who left September 19 on a tour around the world: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jamison and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Briggs, Prof. S. T. Black, Miss Pauline Black, Mr. A. D. Reithmuller, Mrs. Harry Morris, Mrs. Frances Roe, Mr. Tom Honeyman and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Emmons, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wright and Mr. and Mrs. A. Tucker.

Miss L. C. Taylor of this city was the hostess at a delightful pre-nuptial dinner given at the Hotel Virginia recently in honor of Miss Rebecca Howard of this city and Mr. William C. Hav of Portland, Ore., whose marriage took place this week. Sixteen guests were entertained. The table decorations were of yellow. Small floral baskets decorated with the same colors were the favors and after dinner dancing was enjoyed.

Mr. T. Hoting Wicky of Honenwart Castle, Germany, has registered at the Hotel Virginia for a long stay. Mr. Wicky is a young man of interesting personality.

Mr. and Mrs. Ditton and Miss Holloway, enthusiastic autoists from Chicago, are registered at the Virginia for a short stay. They expressed themselves as never having been over a more perfect road than the boulevards between the Virginia Hotel and Los Angeles.

Members of the Southern California Lawn Tennis Association will hold their annual tournament on the courts of the Hotel Virginia, beginning February 15, and playing daily up to and including February 18. The Virginia cup is the trophy. Mr. Tom Bundy has two wins to his credit, and if he should be so fortunate as to capture the cup in this tournament it will become his permanent property, otherwise it will have to be played for again. Many notable players already have entered and several exciting matches are expected.

Mrs. Philip Gengembre Hubert of Hobart boulevard was hostess Tuesday at a luncheon given for about a dozen of her friends. Tuesday, January 31, Mrs. Hubert will entertain with a similar affair.

Mrs. John L. Garner of West Adams street will entertain with a luncheon Tuesday, January 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Lissner of this city entertained a party of friends at dinner at the Hotel Virginia, Long Beach, last Friday evening.

Among the many guests registering at the Arrowhead Hotel within the week were included the following Los Angelans: Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Sale, Mr. H. W. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Gerau, Mrs. Thomas O'Neill, Tom O'Neill, Jr., Mr. G. Owestor, Miss Jean Wild, Mr. C. A. Dopp, Mr. A. Rubens, Mr. Tappan Sargent, Mr. L. D. Zenor, Mr. B. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Hough-

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ton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. P. McFarland, Mr. James Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bradford, Miss Edna Bradford, Mr. A. Levy, Mr. A. M. Johnson, Mr. P. C. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Kleet, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Young, Miss Blanche Young, Mr. William Young, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Baldwin, Mrs. I. Robinson, Miss Dorothy Robinson, Mr. A. C. Vignes, Mr. E. Thorn, Mr. W. Loomis, Miss Bernard, Miss Kraufat, Mr. D. E. Kissler and Mr. David Crawford.

Mrs. Sidney Wailes of Chicago, who has been the house guest of her mother, Mrs. Eleanor Brown of West Twenty-fifth street this winter, has returned here from a trip to San Francisco.

At Mt. Washington

Mr. Montgomery (the "farmer artist"), his wife, and Mrs. Flint formed a dinner party at the Mt. Washington, Thursday evening.

Mr. J. W. Batcheller entertained Mrs. H. T. Lesure of Danville, Ill., at luncheon at Hotel Mt. Washington this week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Barker and Mrs. C. J. Thompson of St. Paul, Minn., were entertained at the Mt. Washington recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Trevett and Miss Trevett of Champaign, Ill., were dinner guests of Mrs. Kennedy, Thursday evening, at Hotel Mt. Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sparr of Billings, Mont., with Mr. and Mrs. D.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS OF CORPORATION

Pursuant to the written consent of the holders of more than two-thirds of the issued Capital Stock of the Anti-Teredo Paint Company (a Corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of California), which consent has been duly filed in the office of said Corporation in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, on the 25th day of January, A.D. 1911, and pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, which resolution was duly passed at a regular meeting of said Board of Directors duly called and held at said office of said Corporation on the 13th day of December, A.D. 1910, at which meeting more than a quorum of the Directors of said Corporation was present:

Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Corporation will on February 18th, 1911, be changed and removed from the County of Los Angeles, State of California, to the City and County of San Francisco, in said State, at No. 150 South Park therein, after which date the principal place of business of said Corporation will be the said City and County of San Francisco, State of California, at 150 South Park therein.

This Notice is published by order of the Board of Directors of said Anti-Teredo Paint Company.

DATED: January 25th, A. D. 1911.

(Corporate Seal.) JOHN A. DRINKHOUSE,
Secretary of said Anti-Teredo Paint Company.
Date of first publication January 28, 1911.

W. Simpson of Aurora, Ill., enjoyed dinner at the Mt. Washington Hotel, Thursday evening.

Late arrivals at the Mt. Washington are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dann of Reigbe, England.

Mr. Harley Hamilton, with sister and niece, took luncheon at the Hotel Mt. Washington one day this week.



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Cars also reach all cemeteries in city. Rates on funeral car Paraiso, specially fitted for this purpose, to any cemetery in the city (round trip), with or without casket, \$15.00.

Special cars for outings, day and evening parties, etc., \$5.00 for first hour and \$3.00 for each additional hour.

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8:55 a. m., 1:15 p. m., 11:59 p. m.

Arrive San Diego

12:55 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 4:40 a. m.

Leave San Diego

2:45 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 1:15 p. m.

Arrive Los Angeles

7:15 a. m., 12:50 p. m., 5:20 p. m.

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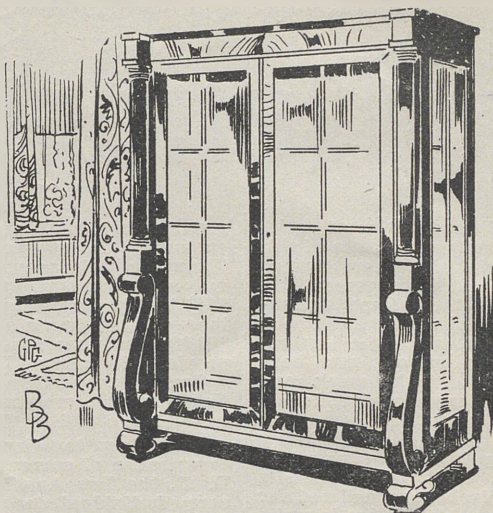
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Stocks & Bonds

Midwinter conditions, the most satisfactory in the securities markets of this city, approximately suit, there having been a noticeable improvement in prices as well as in the volume of trading of almost the entire Los Angeles Stock Exchange list since the last report. The better known oils have been in demand throughout the week, and the optimistic feeling has extended to the lesser known specialties.

Union and the other Stewart issues have been gaining from one-eighth to a quarter steadily, and better than a hundred and six is being predicted for the first named as this review is written. The company's informal annual meeting is to be held in this city next Tuesday, at which time the statements for 1910 are to be made public. It is predicted that they will show better than twelve per cent earned by all of the Stewart oils available for dividend disbursements in the year, a result half a million dollars more eloquent than appeared at the end of 1909. Stockholders will be asked at the meeting to determine whether the company shall discontinue monthly dividend payments in favor of a quarterly disbursement, which has been urged by certain powerful interests.

Associated also is a trifle firmer than it has been recently, while the payment of the first Mexican Common dividend this week, after an unexplained delay of several days, resulted in strengthening that issue. Palmer Oil, never particularly popular in this market, has been the single soft spot in the bullish feeling of the week. Central continues strong, and Columbia also is wanted at better prices than the shares have been recently bringing.

In the lesser oils, California Midway and Consolidated are apparently firm, with United and Jade a bit heavy at times. Oleum advanced nearly a full point this week, the result of a new lease recently entered in the company's behalf.

Conditions are ruling better in the bond list, with the most popular of these securities in demand. In the bank stocks, Southern Trust alone manages to maintain anything like a fair market at recent high prices.

There is little doing in industrials, and in the mining shares there is no demand at anything like satisfactory prices.

Money is easier than it has been in some time, with indications that existing conditions will not change for the worse in the immediate future.

Banks and Banking

Accumulation of funds in the Chicago banks, and the similar situation in the country money markets, are taken as representing a decline in business, and an easy money market for some time to come, comments the Chicago correspondent of the New York Post. This is shown in the downward course of rates on the commercial paper market. The supply of such paper is liberal, but hardly up to requirements of lenders, and the demand is good from local and country banks. The rate is 1 to 2 per cent lower than forty days ago, showing how rapidly the change has come. Largest handlers of commercial paper say that they expect to see the low rates remain for some time, but bankers are hopeful for a change for the better in the near future. Meantime, the lower interest rates for money have brought an improved demand for bonds, and that branch of trade is the best in many months, desirable issues being taken so freely that the existing supply has been much decreased. Still, there is an abundance for the time being.

Another favorable statement by the New York associated banks last Saturday brings them into a reserve position better than has been attained since last August, the surplus amounting to \$39,282,456. The feature of Saturday's

reports was contained in a \$45,000,000 expansion in average deposits up to Thursday night previous, while by Saturday morning the total advanced by \$14,000,000 more, though this, owing to inequalities a week ago, is only a \$33,000,000 increase compared with the previous Saturday. Deposit expansions reflect accumulation of accounts in New York in preparation for the projected issue of New York city bonds.

According to dispatches from the comptroller of currency at Washington, D. C., the Los Angeles national banks carry individual deposits of \$34,702,815 and their total resources are \$65,982,587. January 7 the local national banks had gold coin on hand to the amount of \$4,057,817, and the total cash on hand augmented the percentage of legal reserve to deposits to 24.42. The loans and discounts of the banks that same date amounted to \$35,954,87.

Bank of France ended 1910 with \$46,500,000 less gold in its vaults than at the end of 1909; the bank of England with \$8,500,000 less, and the Bank of Austria \$6,500,000 less. But the Bank of Germany held \$2,000,000 more gold than the year before, the Bank of Russia \$28,500,000 more, and the banks of Belgium and Switzerland between them \$15,000,000 more.

Legislation which will mean the consolidation of the building and loan and banking departments of the state government is being promulgated at Sacramento. While the exact construction of the bill has been decided upon, the bill in a general way will provide for the placing of the building and loan department as a division under the state superintendent of banks.

Plans are being made by the First National Bank of San Jacinto for the establishment of a branch bank to be known as the Savings and Commercial Bank of San Jacinto. The new institution will be capitalized at \$25,000.

Work will be begun next month on the construction of the new building at Monrovia, which is to be the home of the American National Bank and Granite Bank and Trust Co.

Articles of incorporation for the State Bank of Whittier are at Sacramento for filing. The bank will be capitalized at \$50,000. Mark Hill is chief promoter of the enterprise.

Construction work will be started February 1 on the new bank and store building which is to be erected by the People's National Bank of National City.

Active work will be begun in the near future on the proposed building of the State Bank at Whittier.

Young Men as Bank Presidents

Changes announced this week in the executive heads of several downtown banks recalled the extraordinary demands of such service and the increasing number of relatively young men appointed to direct the affairs of prominent Wall street institutions. Since the death of Frederick D. Tappen in 1902 the leadership of the great clearing house banks has largely shifted from the shoulders of men of sixty or seventy years to those of forty or fifty, notes the New York Post. Most of the bank presidents who participated in the relief measures of the panic of 1893 were on the shady side of sixty. But at the time of the financial disturbance of four years ago, the heaviest work was done by the younger men, who composed the active committees of the clearing house. The strain then was so great that several of the men were compelled to take long vacations early in 1908. Since the retirement of the old school, of which Mr. Tappen was perhaps the most distinguished leader, much younger men have been called to the tasks. Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, Francis L. Hine of the First National, Albert H. Wiggin of the Chase National, James G. Can-

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the sum of \$36,000 have been awarded to the First National Bank of Lordsburg and La Verne, who offered a premium of \$1,226.60.

Russell school district, Los Angeles county, will hold an election February 11, to vote bonds in the amount of \$11,000 for school purposes. The bonds will bear 5 per cent interest.

Bonds voted recently at National City for the erection of an addition to the high school have been approved, and the bonds will be offered for sale early in February.

Seaside Improvement District bonds of Long Beach will be offered for sale February 10. The bonds are in the amount of \$72,000.

California Prunes and a Deduction

California prunes are known and enjoyed the world over. From the menu cards of the coast dining cars to the overland eastward and in all the leading hotels from Chicago to New York, thence across the Atlantic via the big steamers, to London, the California prune is omnipresent. The freight rates are so low that a dish of prunes costs no more than is charged for the same quantity in San Francisco or Los Angeles, thus demonstrating, as The Graphic has repeatedly insisted, that it is not the alleged high freight rates that add to the expense, but the profits tacked on by the dealers.

non of the Fourth National, Gates W. McGarrah of the Mechanics and Metals National, and Samuel Wolverton of the Gallatin National are all young bank presidents, most of them on the sunny side of fifty. Thomas W. Lamont and William H. Porter, who have just entered the Morgan firm, and also several of the newly elected trust company presidents belong in this class. So does George M. Reynolds of Chicago, who heads the largest bank of the west. So far, the office of chairman of the board has been little other than an honorary position in the great Wall street banks.

Stock and Bond Briefs

Anaheim will hold a special election Monday for the purpose of voting bonds in the sum of \$90,000 for the construction of a sewer system and \$85,000 for the acquisition of certain electric light appliances and addition to the municipal electric light and waterworks building. The bonds will bear 5 per cent interest per annum.

Sealed bids will be received by the Los Angeles supervisors up to 2 p.m. February 14, for the purchase of bonds of the Bell school district in the sum of \$12,000. The bonds will bear 5 per cent interest, and certified check must be for 3 per cent of the amount of bonds.

February 7 has been set as the date for the Santa Ana bond election, when the proposed issue of \$20,000 municipal bonds for a new reservoir will be voted. The bonds will bear 4½ per cent interest, although it was decided at first to issue them at 5 per cent.

Alhambra is considering a bond issue of \$35,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a library building.

Venice will hold a special election soon to vote bonds for the extension of the salt water mains; additional apparatus for the fire department and \$10,000 may be added for the purchase of an additional garbage incinerating plant.

First and refunding mortgage bonds of the Los Angeles Railway Corporation, in the amount of \$2,500,000 have been purchased and placed on the market by J. H. Adams & Co. The bonds will mature in thirty years and bear interest at 5 per cent a year.

It is estimated that additional bonds in the sum of \$9,000 will probably have to be voted by Imperial county to complete the projected sewer system, an unlooked-for obstacle having been encountered in quantities of quicksand.

Sealed bids will be received by San Diego county officials up to 3 p.m. February 8 for the purchase of the National high school, \$25,000 bearing 5 per cent interest. Certified check must be for 3 per cent of the amount of bid.

Supervisors of San Bernardino county are preparing to advertise an election to vote \$225,000 bonds for the purchase of the Megginson ranch and the construction of a new county hospital there.

Bonds of the Artesia school district, Los Angeles county, in the sum of \$20,000, bearing 5 per cent interest, have been awarded to J. H. Adams & Co., whose bid carried a premium of \$556.

Voters in the El Centro union high school district will hold an election March 11 to vote bonds in the sum of \$75,000.

Lordsburg municipal water bonds in